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NEW PALESTINIAN MILITARY COMMANDER TO BE APPOINTED

LD041636Y Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 3 Oct 78 p 1 LD

[Text] AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM has learned that agreement has been reached among Palestinian resistance leaders and the PLO to carry out changes in the military command of the Palestine Liberation Army [PLA] under which Col Mustafa Sa'd ad-Din will be appointed commander of the PLA in place of Brig Misbah al-Budayri.

'ARAFAT RAPS U.S. INITIATIVE ON LEBANON, EXPLAINS TOUR

JN050910Y Damascus SANA in Arabic 0850 GMT 5 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 5 October--Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, has warned against the current events in Lebanon. He said that what is taking place now is a Zionist-isolationist plot motivated by U.S. initiative with the aim of creating a new Zionist sectarian mini-state in the area.

'Arafat asserted that the Arab nation will triumph over its enemies and will thwart the Camp David agreements. He explained that his current tour of Kuwait and the area's states was not assigned to him by the countries of the front of steadfastness, but comes in connection with a Palestinian plan at this stage.

'Arafat arrived in Kuwait yesterday. He met with the Kuwaiti crown prince yesterday and is expected to meet with the amir of Kuwait today.

'ARAFAT SUPPORTS IRAQI INITIATIVE TO HOLD SUMMIT CONFERENCE

NC050857Y Doha QNA in Arabic 0830 GMT 5 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Kuwait, 5 October--PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has expressed support for the Iraqi initiative to hold an Arab summit conference to discuss the current Arab conditions.

In a statement to the Kuwaiti newspaper AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM, 'Arafat, who is currently visiting Kuwait, warned of the dangers of what is taking place in Lebanon, pointing out that there is a U.S.-backed Zionist-isolationist plot being implemented in Lebanon to establish a new Zionist state in the area.

He said he is optimistic, despite the events through which the Arab nation is passing. He said that his current tour of the area was decided at the recent conference of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front in Damascus. But he is making this tour not on behalf of the front but as part of a Palestinian activity on all levels.

'ARAFAT LEAVES FOR KUWAIT, GULF TOUR

JN041827Y Damascus SANA in Arabic 1810 GMT 4 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Damascus, 4 October--PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has left for Kuwait. He is accompanied by Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad,and Muhammad Ratib Ghunaym, alias Abu Mahir, members of the Central Committee of the Palestine National Liberation Movement Fatah, and PLO official spokesman 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar.

The Palestine news agency WAFA reports that during this tour, which will include several Gulf states and Saudi Arabia, the Palestinian delegation under 'Arafat will explain the dangers posed by the Camp David agreements to the Palestine issue and the Arab cause. The delegation will also explain the Palestinian stand toward this plot.

LONDON PAPER REPORTS ON PALESTINIAN SUMMIT MEETING

LD041642Y London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 4 Oct 78 p 3 LD

[Text] Beirut--ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT bureau--When ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT reported the convening of a Palestinian summit in Damascus a week ago, general secretaries of the resistance factions were drafting their programs for the proposed revolutionary unity of the Palestinian resistance movement. Some of the general secretaries believe that the summit meeting is equivalent to a Palestine National Council [PNC] meeting in view of the special significance of the occasion.

When the Palestinian summit met in Damascus yesterday ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT learned from sources close to the Palestinian leadership that the broad lines of the question of unity have been discussed in the light of three programs submitted by the Fatah movement, the rejection front and the Democratic Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine. But it also appears from information gleaned so far that the Palestinian leadership is also revising the resolutions of the 13th session of the PNC and also taking into consideration the new developments in the Palestinian arena, particularly after the conference of steadfastness and confrontation and the rapprochement with Jordan.

The same sources told ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT that Yasir 'Arafat has put to discussion the central question of the need to unify all efforts in order to thwart the Camp David agreement, pointing out that the previous proposals calling for the exertion of comprehensive efforts in the Palestinian arena are no longer valid. No Palestinian party from now on, he said, can accuse another party of accepting a solution or bargaining for a solution or any other such accusations because the Palestinian has now become a rejectionist and has been rejected.

The Palestinian summit meeting then moved to Beirut to continue discussions which are expected to last 3 to 4 days.

At the end of the meeting a statement, which the Palestinian sources described as very important, will be issued.

Meanwhile, PLO official spokesman 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar said that the Palestine National Council will be called for a meeting in Damascus after agreement is reached on the form of PNC.

He said: The meetings between the PLO Executive Committee members and general secretaries of the resistance factions and a number of Central Council members are continuing in order to reach the desired formula for this national unity.

The PNC is the Palestinian parliament in exile while the Central Committee is the liaison between the council and the PLO Executive Committee.

BAHRAIN

IRAQI ENVOY BRINGS MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT AL-BAKR

JN050929Y Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0910 GMT 5 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Manama, 5 October--His Highness Amir of Bahrain Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah has received a message from Iraqi President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr. The message was conveyed by Iraqi Communications Minister Sa'dun Ghaydan during his meeting with His Highness Shaykh 'Isa this morning. The meeting was attended by Prime Minister His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman al Khalifah, Defense Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Khalifah Al Khalifah and Information Minister Tariq al-Mu'ayyad.

KUWAIT

YASIR 'ARAFAT ARRIVES, RECEIVED BY AMIR

LD050918Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0840 GMT 5 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Kuwait--Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, the amir of Kuwait, this morning received Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, who is now in Kuwait. Following the meeting it was announced that the developments in the current Arab situation, particularly with regard to the Palestinian question and the situation in Lebanon, were reviewed at this meeting.

'Arafat arrived in Kuwait yesterday at the beginning of a tour to a number of states in the region. He is expected to leave Kuwait later today.

AMIR RECEIVES MESSAGES FROM AS-SADAT, 'ARAFAT

LD041048Y Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 4 Oct 78 LD

[Text] His highness the amir presided over a meeting of the Council of Ministers at As-Sif palace at 0900 today. His highness and the ministers studied current development in the Arab world. The discussion also dealt with local issues. Earlier, at 0830, the amir received in audience the Egyptian ambassador to Kuwait; the ambassador handed him a message from his brother, His Excellency President Muhammed Anwar as-Sadat. His highness the amir has also received a letter from Mr Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of PLO Executive Committee.

Prime Minister Receives 'Arafat

LD042032Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1947 GMT 4 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Kuwait--Heir Apparent and Kuwaiti Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah reviewed the current Arab situation with Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee. 'Arafat arrived in Kuwait earlier today at the start of a tour to a number of Arab capitals to discuss recent developments in the Arab arena.

'Arafat Concludes Visit

JN050914Y Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0900 GMT 5 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 5 October--Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, left Kuwait for the UAE this morning as part of a tour that will take him to a number of Arab countries. He was seen off at the airport by Shaykh Salim Sabah Salim, minister of defense and acting foreign minister, and a number of high-ranking Kuwaiti officials.

Amir of Kuwait His Highness Shaykh Jab'r al-Ahmad as-Sabah received 'Arafat earlier today. They reviewed the developments in the current Arab situation, particularly those concerning the Palestinian issue and the situation in Lebanon.

SAUDI ARABIA

MOROCCAN ENVOY GIVES MESSAGE TO CROWN PRINCE

LD041116Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0955 GMT 4 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Jidda--Ahmed Bensouda, adviser to Morocco's King Hassan II, left the kingdom this morning after a short visit. During his visit, Bensouda handed a message from His Majesty King Hassan II to His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, viceroy and crown prince, which was connected with bilateral relations between the two countries. He was seen off at the airport by Mohamed Naciri, Morocco's ambassador to the kingdom and a representative from the royal protocol.

UN ENVOY'S CRITICISM OF SYRIA CAUSES 'SURPRISE'

LD051010Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0940 GMT 5 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Riyadh--Minister of Information Dr Muhammad 'Abduh Yamani said that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia was surprised at news agencies' reports which quoted the kingdom's UN delegate, Jamil al-Barudi, criticizing the Syrian role in Lebanon and President Hafiz al-Asad personally. The minister stressed that Al-Barudi has not been empowered to say anything in this connection and that the kingdom has taken the necessary steps to put things right.

INTERIOR MINISTER RETURNS; YAR MINISTER ARRIVES

LD041804Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1617 GMT 4 Oct 78 LD

[Summary] Jidda--Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi interior minister, returned to Jidda this evening from Baghdad, where he attended the meetings of the second conference of Arab interior ministers. Muhsin al-Yusufi, the interior minister of the Yemen Arab Republic, arrived in Jidda on the same aircraft on a private visit to the kingdom lasting several days.

SUDANESE MINISTER BAHA AD-DIN IDRIS ARRIVES

LD032022Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1827 GMT 3 Oct 78 LD

[Text] The Sudanese minister for presidential affairs, Dr Baha ad-Din Idris, arrived in Jidda today for a visit. He will be delivering a message from Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri to Crown Prince and Regent Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. Meeting the minister at the airport were Sudanese Ambassador Fatih Muhammad Bushara and an official of the royal protocol.

UAE

STATE MINISTER RECEIVES PLO REPRESENTATIVE

JN041604Y Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1350 GMT 4 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 4 October--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Rashid 'Abdallah met this afternoon with PLO representative to the UAE Rishi 'Awad. During the meeting, they discussed the latest developments in the Arab situation in light of the results of the Camp David conference.

The EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY has learned that the PLO representative reviewed for the minister the results of the meetings of the occupied West Bank mayors and of the professional and religious quarters which stressed their rejection of self-rule in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and their adherence to the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. The PLO representative also reviewed the PLO's stand toward the Iraqi call for convening an Arab summit conference, now that the PLO has welcomed the convening of this conference through Faruq Qaddumi, chairman of the PLO Political Department.

YEMEN--PDRY

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON UPONF CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION

LD041600Y Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 4 Oct 78 LD/EA

[Excerpts] Brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the United Political Organization National Front [UPONF] Central Committee, has issued the following press communique on the twelfth session of the Central Committee:

The UPONF Central Committee, held its twelfth regular session from 2 to 3 October 1978. The Central Committee devoted the meetings to discussing and approving the basic documents for the first congress of the Vanguard Party, discussing all the measures, preparations and technical arrangements for the congress.

Mindful of the circumstances under which our country and revolution are living and positive developments that dictate the need for amendments in the constitution, the Central Committee also discussed the constitutional articles which require amendment, in keeping with the size and nature of the tasks of this phase of the accomplishment of the objectives of the democratic national revolution. The Central Committee recommended making amendments in the constitution in line with new developments and the tangible objective reality.

The Central Committee heard a report submitted by the Politburo on the latest developments witnessed in the Yemeni arena. The Central Committee appreciated the Politburo's efforts and actions, which spring from the will and interest of the Yemeni people and their rejection of all reactionary conspiratorial attempts aimed at igniting fighting between the sons of the single Yemeni people. The Central Committee stressed the need for the Politburo to continue efforts in this direction to insure stability, security and protection for our Yemeni people; to confront all conspiracies aimed at harming the national sovereignty of our Yemeni people; and to round off the revolutionary gains of the Glorious 26 September and 14 October revolutions.

The Central Committee appreciated the responsible political activity of the Politburo and government, which is characterized by self-control and steadfastness in the face of the reckless conduct and childish rashness of the agent San'a' rulers.

The Central Committee confirmed that it is a grave matter that the position of the rulers in San'a' does not allow them to act on the basis of the paramount interests of the Yemeni people and to extricate themselves from the network of foreign connections and influence.

If the San'a' rulers continue to perpetrate terror against citizens, incite them to fighting and spread ruin all over the homeland, then the imminent dangers facing the Yemeni people and the soil of the homeland will become graver, and our Yemeni homeland will be further exposed to the ambitions of the invaders, which will render the Yemeni people easy prey to these ambitions and aggressive tendencies.

In this connection the Central Committee called upon all honorable Yemeni nationalists, who sanctify their homeland and love their people, to live up to the dangers that threaten the safety of the homeland and people, and to adopt an honorable and unified stand against all tendencies toward the outbreak of war and against all terrorist practices that double the misery of our Yemeni people; to intensify all patriotic efforts and activities to confront all forms of foreign interference; and to solve the economic and social problems of the masses of our Yemeni people, who have suffered a great deal from the pressure of backwardness, ignorance and disease, and who have been strained by the campaigns of the invaders and their aggressive ambitions.

The Central Committee also hailed the moves and activities of the government of the revolution in the field of foreign policy, which has been pursued in line with the directives of the Central Committee and its Politburo, with regard to our relations with sisterly neighboring states in an endeavor to improve and develop these relations in a manner that serves our national will, with respect for our sovereignty and in a manner that insures noninterference in our internal affairs; as well as our relations with all [as heard] the other Arab states, particularly with the states of the Confrontation and Steadfastness Front, with which we are linked by firm ties in our confrontation of the Zionist, imperialist and As-Sadatist designs, which aim at liquidating the Palestinian cause and striking at the Arab national liberation movement.

The Central Committee holds that the Yemeni revolution is passing through a delicate phase in which hostile, malicious and vicious forces appear after every revolutionary step that is taken. This is a matter which places a responsibility on the forces of the Yemeni revolution to play a role marked by vigilance and rapid action to thwart conspiracies of the imperialist and reactionary forces and their agents from within.

OFFICIAL RETURNS FROM USSR, ANNOUNCES GRANT

LD041905Y Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 4 Oct 78 LD/EA

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, member of the Politburo and chairman of the Presidential Council and of the Council of Ministers, received in his office this morning brother Mahmud Sa'id al-Madhi, member of the Central Committee and minister of trade and supply, who recently returned from the USSR after a visit of several days.

Brother Al-Madhi briefed the brother chairman of the Presidential Council and of the Council of Ministers on the results of this visit and conveyed to him the Soviet Government's decision to provide free aid to Democratic Yemen in the form of foodstuffs and building materials, whose total quantity is estimated at 16,400 tons. The aid includes wheat, rice, sugar, cement and other commodities.

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad expressed his thanks and appreciation on behalf of the people and Government of Democratic Yemen for this (?aid) to our country from the people and government of friendly USSR. He also praised the true internationalist stand adopted by the USSR on the side of the causes and struggle of our people and the development of our country.

YEMEN--YAR

STATEMENT ISSUED PRAISING IRAQI CALL FOR SUMMIT

JN041340Y San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 4 Oct 78 JN

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has issued the following statement:

The YAR has followed with extreme interest the statement issued by the Iraqi Revolution Command Council which contained an invitation for convening a summit conference to unite Arab ranks.

Stemming from the YAR's conviction and from its declared positions on achieving maximum Arab solidarity and unifying the Arab potential to face all the dangers surrounding our nation, the YAR lauds this (?invitation) and announces, in the name of its leader Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, its readiness to participate in the summit called for by fraternal Iraq in order to serve the Arab nation's interests, protects its rights and dignity and achieve victory, pride and glory through the Arab nation's solidarity, cohesion and unity.

PRESIDENT APPOINTS NEW COMMANDERS OF ARMY UNITS

JN040705Y San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 4 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Decree No 25 of the commander in chief of the armed forces, for the year 1978, appointing a commander of the (Sa'da) brigade and a commander of palace arms [Qasr as-Silah].

The president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, taking cognizance of the permanent constitution and [words indistinct] No 16 for the year 1975, and in accordance with the recommendation of the chief of staff and the officers committee, decrees:

Article 1: Lt Col Murad Zamil is appointed commander of the (Sa'da) brigade.

Article 2: Lt Col 'Abdallah al-Qasrawi is appointed commander of palace arms.

Article 3: This decree shall be effective as of the date of its issuance and shall be published in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE and the military publications.

Issued at the general command of the armed forces on 2 Dhu al-Qi'dah 1398 Higera correspondent to 4 October 1978.

[Signed] Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces

BRIEFS

KUWAITI AMBASSADOR TO YUGOSLAVIA--The amir this morning received Muhammad 'Abdallah Abu al-Hasan, who came to ask the amir permission to leave for abroad to take up his post as Kuwait's ambassador to Yugoslavia. [Text] [Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 3 Oct 78 LD]

PRESIDENT AS-SADAT APPOINTS NEW CABINET

NC042143Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 4 Oct 78 NC

[Text] President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat has issued a republican decree forming the cabinet as follows:

Article I:	
Prime Minister	Dr Mustafa Khalil
Article II:	
Deputy Prime Minister for People's Assembly Affairs	Fikri Makram 'Ubayd
Article III:	
Minister of Defense and War Production	Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali
Minister of Petroleum	Engineer Ahmad 'Izz ad-Din Hilal
Minister of Economy, Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation	Dr Hamid 'Abd al-Latif as-Sayih
Minister of Interior	Muhammad Nabawi Isma'il
Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation	Dr Mahmud Amin 'Abd al-Hafiz
Minister of Insurance and Social Affairs	Dr Amal 'Abd ar-Rahim 'Uthman
Minister of Planning	Dr 'Abd ar-Razzaq 'Abd al-Majid
Minister of Reconstruction and New Societies	Engineer Hasaballah Muhammad al-Kafrawi
Minister of State for Foreign Affairs	Dr Butrus Butrus Ghali
Minister of State for Followup and Control	Dr 'Ali Muhammad as-Salmi
Minister of Manpower and Vocational Training	Sa'd Muhammad Ahmad
Minister of Agriculture	Dr Mahmud Muhammad Dawud
Minister of Supply and Internal Trade	Nasif 'Abd al-Maqsud Tahun
Minister of Education, Culture and Scientific Research	Dr Hasan Muhammad Isma'il
Minister of Justice	Ahmad 'Ali Musa
Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs and Minister of State for Local Government	Engineer Sulayman Mutawalli Sulayman
Minister of Agrarian Reform	Agronomist Tawfiq Hamid Kararah
Minister of Irrigation and Minister of State for Affairs of Sudan	Engineer Muhammad 'Abd al-Hadi Samahah
Minister of State for People's Assembly Affairs	'Abd al-Akhir Muhammad 'Umar 'Abd al-Akhir
Minister of Transport, Communications and Maritime Transport	Engineer 'Ali Fahmi ad-Daghistani
Minister of Housing	Dr Mustafa Mutawalli al-Hifnawi
Minister of Industry and Mineral Resources	Engineer Ibrahim 'Abd ar-Rahman 'Atallah
Minister of Electricity and Energy	Engineer Mustafa Kamal Sabri
Minister of State for Economic Cooperation	'Ali Jamal an-Nazir
Minister of Awqaf and Minister of State for Al-Azhar Affairs	Dr Muhammad 'Abd ar-Rahman Baysar
Minister of State for Housing	Engineer Husni Muhammad as-Sayyid 'Ali
Minister of State for War Production	Dr Kamal Tawfiq Ahmad Nassar
Minister of Health	Dr Mamduh Kamal Jabr
Minister of Finance	Dr 'Ali Lutfi Mahmud Lutfi
Minister of State	Muhammad Ahmad al-'Uqayli

Article IV:

This decree shall be published in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

Ministers Sworn In

NC051017Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 5 Oct 78 NC

[Text] On the occasion of his assumption of the duties of prime minister of the new cabinet, Dr Mustafa Khalil today took the constitutional oath before President Anwar as-Sadat. The swearing-in ceremony took place in the great meeting hall in 'Abidin Palace.

The swearing-in ceremony was attended by Vice President Husni Mubarak, chief of the president's office Hasan Kamil, chief aide de camp Lt Gen Muhammad Sa'id al-Mahi and first secretary at the president's office 'Izz ad-Din Mukhtar. Members of the new cabinet were also sworn in.

The oath reads: I swear by Almighty God to faithfully preserve the republican system, respect the constitution and laws, fully safeguard the interests of the people and preserve the independence of the homeland and the safety of its territory.

After the swearing-in ceremony, President Anwar as-Sadat chaired the first meeting of the new cabinet.

Khalil on Tasks of Cabinet

NC041635Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 4 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Dr Mustafa Khalil has stated that he will complete his consultations on forming the new cabinet today. He said that the cabinet will work in accordance with the guidelines set by President Anwar as-Sadat in his speech to the People's Assembly, as well as in accordance with the letter designating him to form the cabinet and in the light of the results of the president's meeting with the new cabinet tomorrow.

Dr Mustafa Khalil added that the cabinet will start its work immediately and there will be complete coordination between the cabinet, the People's Assembly and the National Democratic Party. All efforts will be geared toward solving problems according to fixed timetables and according to a plan the cabinet will announce.

Dr Khalil said that the new stage will be characterized by emphasis on democracy, support for decentralization, elimination of bureaucracy and a change in the administrative system. This will apply particularly to the departements dealing with the affairs of the masses, making these departments responsible for decisionmaking. Greater emphasis will also be given to the role of local government departments in improving conditions in the governorates. The governors will be given complete powers under the supervision of the local councils.

Dr Mustafa Khalil added that emphasis in the coming stage will be given to freedom of speech and freedom of the press. The Ministry of Information will be abolished and the state will cease to supervise the information services departments. Trustee councils and a council for the radio and television union will be established.

Dr Mustafa Khalil affirmed that the cabinet will work with a team spirit. All the cabinet members will carry out extensive studies and deliberations on all the decisions issued by the cabinet. All objective, constructive views from members of the People's Assembly will always be welcomed.

Dr Mustafa Khalil said that the primary aim of the cabinet is to economize in everything. Negligence, shortcomings, deviations and laxity will not be allowed.

Concluding his statement, Dr Mustafa Khalil said: The coming stage requires everyone to exert an effort. Everyone must have a sense of responsibility and of belonging to the homeland. Everyone must respect the law, prompted by his conscience. Democracy always thrives under the sovereignty of the law and in an atmosphere of freedom and security. It also thrives when there is another view which is based on scientific study and which gives alternative solutions to problems.

AS-SADAT APPOINTS NEW ARMED FORCES COMMANDER IN CHIEF

NC041327Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1317 GMT 4 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 4 October--President Anwar as-Sadat has issued a decree promoting Maj Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali to lieutenant general and appointed him commander in chief of the armed forces. Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali is a nominee for the post of minister of defense in the new cabinet.

GHALI CONTINUES MEETINGS ON AGREEMENTS

NC041953Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1558 GMT 4 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 4 October--Acting Foreign Minister Dr Butrus Ghali today resumed his meetings with the Egyptian experts to prepare the studies related to the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations. These negotiations will open in Washington on 12 October with U.S. participation. An official decision is expected within the next 2 days forming the Egyptian delegation to these negotiations.

Dr Butrus Ghali today met with the delegation of the Institute of Human Studies of New York. The delegation is now on a visit to Egypt. The minister explained to the U.S. delegation the dimensions of the two Camp David agreements and Egypt's position at this juncture. The U.S. delegation arrived in Cairo 2 days ago and will leave Thursday for Jordan on its tour of a number of states in the world.

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEES DISCUSS CAMP DAVID RESULTS

NC042135Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 2012 GMT 4 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 4 October--At a meeting held this evening, the People's Assembly Permanent Committee, in conjunction with the Foreign Relations Committee and the offices of the Arab Affairs Council and of the National Security Committee, resumed studying and discussing the results of the Camp David conference meetings and the two agreements on the frameworks for the achievement of peace. Assembly Speaker Engineer Sayyid Mar'i chaired the meeting, which was attended by Acting Foreign Minister Butrus Ghali. The committee is scheduled to continue hearing the remaining remarks before it prepares its report, which is expected to be submitted to the People's Assembly meeting to be held next Monday morning.

GHALI GRANTS INTERVIEW TO LE FIGARO

NC041917Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1602 GMT 4 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Paris, 4 October--Acting Foreign Minister Dr Butrus Ghali has affirmed that Egypt does not want to sign a separate peace agreement with Israel, adding that there is a parallel plan for two more disengagement processes, one in Sinai and the other in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

In an interview carried in today's edition of LE FIGARO, Ghali said this parallel plan will be heeded. In the interview, the Egyptian minister also affirmed that Camp David represents an irreversible step, adding that Egypt will continue to follow the course to a comprehensive settlement for the Middle East problem and that Egypt is responsible for continuing to follow this course.

Ghali described the accusation that Egypt has abandoned the Palestinians as a mere frivolity. He said that Egypt had never in the past adhered to the Palestinian issue as it did at Camp David.

In his interview with LE FIGARO, Dr Butrus Ghali said that Egypt has traditionally been interested in the Gaza Strip. Effective now, we are also basically committed to the West Bank.

As stipulated in the two Camp David agreements, Egypt will participate in the four-member committee and in the process of transferring authority to the Palestinians.

Doctor Ghali added: We sincerely believe it is our duty to provide a balance between the Palestinians and the Israelis. Most definitely, we will be on the side of the Palestinians.

Answering a question about the PLO, Doctor Ghali answered that the PLO can join the peace bandwagon at any time. He said: A basic principle of the peace process is the fact that any side can join the slow-moving bandwagon.

As far as King Husayn of Jordan is concerned, Butrus Ghali said Egypt has not forgotten the Jordanian monarch. He stressed Egypt's determination to take King Husayn's place if he rejects the agreement and until he ultimately accepts it.

In the interview, Dr Butrus Ghali noted that it is imperative to resolve all the issues between Egypt and Israel within 3 or 4 years and to solve the problems between Israel and the Palestinians within 4 or 5 years.

He said: We have two similar timetables. Concerning Sinai, the most imperative thing is to bring about an Israeli military withdrawal up to Sharm ash-Shaykh. This withdrawal will be followed by the gradual establishment of normal relations between the two countries prior to the approval of full normal relations.

Concerning the Palestinian problem, the Egyptian minister said martial law will first be abolished in the West Bank and Gaza. This will be followed by the relinquishment of the Israeli military government and the subsequent and gradual emergence of self-rule [al-hukm adh-dhati].

EGYPTIAN WRITER VIEWS SHORTCOMINGS OF CAMP DAVID AGREEMENT

LD041356Y London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 3 Oct 78 p 5 LD

[Ihsan 'Abd al-Quddus article: "Reaching for More"]

[Excerpts] Once again I say that what has been achieved is not what we want but all that we can do.

I have said before that the most that can be said about the Camp David accords is that there is no alternative, in other words, there is nothing more we can do--neither we nor anybody else.

I am sure that the first to say this--that he has achieved what he can and not what he wants--would be President Anwar as-Sadat himself, which explains the changes in his statements regarding agreement with Israel from the time before the October War to the time the Camp David accords were signed.

We who have experienced foreign occupation of Arab lands have always been divided into two factions: One faction believing in obtaining everything or nothing and another believing a step forward is better than no steps at all. This is the faction that believes in treaties; even incomplete treaties, because it believes that a treaty provides opportunities and opens new vistas for the national movement which will enable it to work toward a treaty that will secure all national rights.

There is no doubt that with the Camp David accords we have achieved something but not everything. Among the things we have achieved are:

Israeli recognition of Security Council Resolution 242, which Israel had ignored. This recognition opens the way to keeping the issue alive inside Israel itself and represents an admission by Israel that is an occupying state, something which Begin, as usual, lied about.

Recognition of the Palestinian entity, whose existence Israel used to deny. Golda Meir once said: "There is no such a thing as Palestine." Recognition of the Palestinian entity is recognition of a force existing within Israel that can no longer be ignored and which has the right to assert itself. In my opinion Israel's agreement to give self-rule to the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza, as I have said before, is analogous to the 28 February declaration by which Britain established self-rule in Egypt.

The agreement also embodies Israel's acceptance of the principle of the evacuation of all forces from Arab territories, while previously it made this conditional on the permanent presence of Israeli forces and settlements on Arab territories even after the signing of a peace declaration. This has been achieved in the agreement on Sinai and it has been stated that the same principle applies to the Golan Heights.

However, despite the fact that the Israeli forces will evacuate Sinai, the conditions attached to such a withdrawal under the pretext of Israeli security and of restoring normal relations between Egypt and Israel were not what we wanted but rather what we could achieve.

Perhaps we have accepted what has been achieved because we did not want to lose hope of moving toward what we want.

For example, the agreement provides for limits to the number of Egyptian forces to be stationed in Sinai and restricts their positions to the area close to the canal, whereas the same agreement does not limit the number of Israeli forces nor does it specify their positions within Israeli borders. Such an agreement can be considered temporary until trust is restored between both sides, but it cannot be considered a natural and permanent situation because no free country accepts restrictions on its forces within its own borders, if one is supposed to be in a state of peace and if this is a peace agreement.

The agreement also delineates demilitarized zones on Egyptian territories but provides no such delineation on the Israeli territories. This has been done on the assumption that Israel needs to protect itself but the agreement ignores the fact that Egypt also needs to protect itself, especially if we know that Israel was the one that started all the wars with the exception of the 1973 war. There is no doubt that this creates an imbalance of power between the two sides and, at the same time, gives Israel military advantages.

With regard to the UN forces, the agreement specified certain areas in the Egyptian territories which will be under the control of such forces but does not provide for similar areas in Israeli territories, despite the fact that Egypt has a greater need to protect itself from Israel than Israel has to protect itself from Egypt.

The agreement also provides for the establishment at one step of full diplomatic relations between Egypt and Israel, which would lead to the establishment of such relations under pressure of lack of trust and mutual doubt. These are new relations and, like any new relations, should start at a lower level and develop as confidence grows. This situation would compel us to establish such diplomatic relations with Israel with a mentality and a system different from those which govern our diplomatic relations with other countries.

The biggest problem is the establishment of economic and trade relations between Egypt and Israel. This is what the agreement provides for and, as the provision seems to indicate, Israel appears to use it as a basic condition for the continuation of the agreement. There is no doubt that Israel will benefit a great deal from economic and trade exchange with Egypt. It will gain the Egyptian market, which is the biggest Arab market, and, through the Egyptian market, it will gain the entire Arab market. There is no doubt also that Egypt might gain from Israeli expertise and from the world economic centers controlled by the Jews.

But the agreement abolishes the boycott between Egypt and Israel while the rest of the Arab countries have not abolished such a boycott. What will then be the future of Arab capital invested in Egypt and how can we be sure that such capital as it is invested in Egypt will not also be invested in Israel?

Some may say that Arab capital is invested in the United States, in Europe and in all the world's countries that also deal with Israel. It has even been said that Arab assets in American banks finance the arms industries that provide Israel with arms. Therefore, this situation with regard to Arab capital--that is, dealing with the countries that deal with Israel--is not new.

But I can imagine that there is a great difference between Egypt and any foreign country because Egypt is an Arab and not a foreign power. The Arab capital that operates in Israel via an Arab country must first declare that it has discontinued the boycott of Israel. However, the matter needs further study and discussion before we can form a full picture.

However, we must again repeat that we have not achieved what we want and that if we could not achieve more at present it does not mean that the national movement and the national policy have given up and come to a standstill. Rather they are constantly striving for more.

Perhaps this is the only logic that could bring the Arab countries to follow the same course--to accept in order to obtain more and not just stand still.

Egypt will never stand still.

AD-DA'WAH CRITICIZES CAMP DAVID ACCORD

LD041052Y London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 3 Oct 78 p 2 LD

[Text] Cairo--ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT bureau--The first Egyptian publication to oppose the Camp David accord was the magazine AD-DA'WAH, which is published by the Moslem Brotherhood in Egypt. The opposition was voiced openly in the magazine's editorial day before yesterday.

The editorial writer, 'Umar at-Talmasani, is the magazine's chief editor and controller general of the Moslem Brotherhood.

'Umar at-Talmasani says in his article: "It is extraordinary that the agreements should provide for Jordan to be a third party when Jordan was not present at the Camp David meetings and was not even consulted."

The writer then wonders: "If Jordan does not approve the agreement, will the Israeli civilian and military administration withdraw?"

Answering its question, the magazine says: Obviously the Israeli side will not give up the land and its withdrawal will be just a dream. It is also difficult to hold honest elections in the West Bank and Gaza as long as Israel is in complete control of the area, whether by military forces or civilian administration.

In conclusion the magazine says: We are against the agreement because the city of Jerusalem has been ignored completely and no discussions were held on that issue, which means that Jerusalem will remain forever the capital of Israel.

GHURBAL TO VISIT KING KHALID IN HOSPITAL

NC041930Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 4 Oct 78 NC

[Text] President Anwar as-Sadat has asked Dr Ashraf Ghurbal, the Egyptian ambassador in Washington, to visit His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz to inquire about his majesty's health and convey President as-Sadat's greetings and his wishes of early recovery for his majesty.

MINISTER GHALI RECEIVES UK MILITARY DELEGATION

NC041655Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1601 GMT 4 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 4 October--Acting Foreign Minister Dr Butrus Ghali today received the British Defense Ministry delegation now on a visit to Egypt. At the meeting, which was attended by British Ambassador in Cairo Willie Morris, the minister explained the dimensions of the two Camp David agreements and their results as far as the cause of peace in the Middle East is concerned.

The minister stressed the role of the big states, particularly the permanent members of the Security Council, in backing and supporting the efforts leading up to the implementation of these agreements to achieve overall peace in the area.

ENVOYS TO VISIT ARAB COUNTRIES TO DISCUSS SUMMIT

JN050905Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 0820 GMT 5 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 5 October--President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr today received six Iraqi envoys who will leave for a number of Arab countries carrying messages related to the Iraqi call to convene an Arab summit conference.

The Iraqi envoys are members of the Revolution Command Council [RCC] Sa'dun Ghaydan, Taha Yasin Ramadan, Na'im Haddad, Muhammad Mahjub, 'Adnan Husayn and Hikmat Ibrahim.

As the personal envoys of President al-Bakr, Sa'dun Ghaydan left for Bahrain, the UAE, Qatar and Muscat; Taha Yasin Ramadan for Tunisia, Morocco and Mauritania; Na'im Haddad for Aden and San'a'; Muhammad Mahjub for Sudan and Somalia; 'Adnan Husayn for the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and Algiers; Hikmat Ibrahim for Jordan.

The envoys are carrying messages from President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr to the leaders of these countries. The messages deal with the current Arab situation and the Iraqi call for an Arab summit conference to study the imperialist-Zionist challenges facing the Arab nation and threatening its future, dignity and sovereignty.

Tariq 'Aziz To Visit Syria

JN051050Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1045 GMT 5 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 5 October--Hamid 'Alwan, minister of state for foreign affairs and acting foreign minister, today summoned the Syrian ambassador in Baghdad. 'Alwan told the ambassador that President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr has decided to send RCC member Tariq 'Aziz as his personal envoy to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. The envoy will carry a written message concerning the recent RCC decisions.

TRADE UNION DELEGATION BEGINS TOUR IN DAMASCUS

JN050845Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1103 GMT 3 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 3 October--A workers delegation led by Mu'ayyid 'Abdallah, chairman of the General Federation of Iraqi Trade Unions, left Baghdad for Damascus at noon today on the first leg of a tour which will include Lebanon, Libya and Morocco.

In a predeparture statement, 'Abdallah said that the delegation will outline the dimensions of the historic statement issued by the RCC regarding the working class in the fraternal countries. The delegation will also discuss issues pertaining to the unity of Arab workers at the current stage. He said that the Arab situation dictates that we rise to the level of the historic and struggling responsibilities to confront the serious events through which our Arab nation is passing and to obstruct the implementation of the treasonous Camp David agreements.

SADDAM HUSAYN RECEIVES JORDANIAN INTERIOR MINISTER

JN041606Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1500 GMT 4 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 4 October--RCC Vice Chairman Saddam Husayn received here this afternoon Jordanian Interior Minister Sulayman 'Arar, who is currently visiting Baghdad to attend the second conference of the Arab interior ministers. The meeting was attended by 'Izzat Ibrahim, interior minister and RCC member.

HAMMADI MEETS WITH JORDANIAN MINISTER OF STATE

JN050912Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 0815 GMT 5 Oct 78 JN

[Text] United Nations, 5 October--Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi last night at the UN headquarters met with Jordanian Minister of State Hasan Ibrahim. The INA correspondent in New York said that the talks between the two ministers revolved around bilateral relations and the developments of the situation in the Arab area.

IRAQ RATIFIES AGREEMENTS WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA, SWEDEN

JN041803Y Baghdad INA in English 1720 GMT 4 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 4 October--The Revolutionary Command Council has ratified an agreement on setting up a permanent committee for economic, scientific and technical cooperation between Iraq and Czechoslovakia signed in Baghdad on 3rd July last.

The reason for ratification stems from the common desire of Iraq and Czechoslovakia to promote and expand mutual economic and technical cooperation between them.

The RCC also ratified the agreement on trade, economic and technical cooperation between Iraq and Sweden signed in Stockholm last May.

BELGIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BAGHDAD

JN020949Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 0750 GMT 2 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 2 October--A Belgian parliamentary delegation representing the Euro-Arab Friendship Society arrived here this morning on a visit of several days to Iraq.

The Belgian delegation will hold meetings with several Iraqi officials with the aim of becoming acquainted with the latest developments in the Arab arena, particularly the Palestinian cause [words indistinct] in the world.

The delegation is led by (Declerq), vice president of the Euro-Arab Friendship Society, and includes three members of the Belgian Parliament.

INDUSTRY MINISTER MEETS INDIAN COMMERCE MINISTER

JN011330Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1100 GMT 1 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 1 October--Muhammad 'Ayish, RCC member and minister of industry and minerals, met here today with Indian Commerce Minister Mohan Dharia and the delegation accompanying him. During the meeting they reviewed economic and technical cooperation relations between the two countries and the possibility of India participating in a number of industrial projects in Iraq. The meeting was attended by Qasim Ahmad, under secretary of the Ministry of Industry and Minerals, and the Indian ambassador in Baghdad.

AR-RA'Y REPORTS ISRAELI PREPARATIONS FOR WEST BANK AUTONOMY

JN050820Y Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 5 Oct 78 pp 1, 12 JN

[Excerpts] The West Bank--Exclusive for AR-RA'Y--Authorities of the Israeli occupation have started preliminary measures to hand over administration of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip to Arab officials in implementation of the autonomy plan.

It has been noticed that the occupation authorities have limited the appearance of Israeli soldiers and policemen in the main cities [of the West Bank]. One sees hardly any military vehicles or Israeli patrols in the streets. There are a very limited number of Arab policemen.

The Israeli military governors have begun contacts with different sectors and senior Arab officials in government organizations in an attempt to persuade them to assume administration of their organizations.

Arrivals from the West Bank have said that the competent Israeli authorities have formed a special committee headed by Gen Vraham Orley, the administrative coordinator for the occupied territories, to discuss means to hand over administration to Arab officials of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

At the same time, various personalities and bodies in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip have started well-organized activities to escalate opposition to the autonomy plan in fulfillment of the decisions adopted by notables of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip at the meeting they held recently in Beit Haninah. Meanwhile, protest activities against the Camp David agreements and the Israeli autonomy plan have increased. In Jenin, unidentified persons raised the Palestinian flag in the yard of the girls secondary school. The flag remained there until it was pulled down by the Israeli authorities, who arrested six persons.

IRAQI PRESIDENTIAL ENVOY ARRIVES IN AMMAN

JN051038Y Amman JNA in Arabic 0945 GMT 5 Oct 78 JN

[Excerpt] Amman, 5 October--Hikmat Ibrahim, member of the Iraqi Revolution Command Council, arrived in Amman this morning from Baghdad.

Hikmat Ibrahim stated that he is carrying a message from President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr to his brother His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan. The message deals with the current Arab situation and methods to stop the recent deterioration in the Arab situation.

He added that Iraq has offered suggestions concerning a principle to remedy the situation and that Iraq depends on the Arab spirit and ingenuity of the Arab leaders. He stressed the need for positive achievements and to restore the Arab nation to its proper status and to replace the deterioration in the Arab ranks with a positive formula to achieve its aspirations and hopes.

LIBYAN SECRETARY OF INTERIOR ARRIVES IN AMMAN

JN051035Y Amman JNA in Arabic 1000 GMT 5 Oct 78 JN

[Excerpts] Amman, 5 October--Yunis Abu al-Qasim, secretary of interior of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, arrived in Amman this morning on a 4-day visit to Jordan during which he will meet with a number of officials at the Ministry of Interior.

Abu al-Qasim said that during this visit he will complete the talks he started with his Jordanian counterpart, Sulayman 'Arar, during his visit to the Libyan Jamahiriyah recently.

He added that this visit aims at strengthening relations between the two fraternal countries in the field of public security. He said that the talks we will have are in fulfillment of the final statement issued at the conference of the Arab interior ministers held in Baghdad.

SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH IRAQ

JN041759Y Amman JNA in Arabic 1550 GMT 4 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Amman, 4 October--A protocol for scientific and technological cooperation was signed in Amman today between the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the Scientific Research Institute of the Iraqi Republic.

The aim of the protocol is to encourage cooperation between the two countries in development-oriented scientific and technological fields through the exchange of information and visits; the organization of conferences, courses, and scientific symposiums; the formulation and implementation of programs of joint research; the establishment of experimental models for the purpose of joint research; cooperation in the field of the transfer of technology for the purpose of development; conducting research and studies which contribute to the ideal utilization and development of local natural resources; and any other scientific and technological fields on which the two sides might agree.

The protocol states that patent rights reached through joint research by the two sides will be the property of the two sides and will be invested jointly.

The protocol also encourages the establishment of scientific and technological relations between the research centers and institutes, including the exchange of information and expertise. The protocol also provides for the formation of a joint committee which will meet in Amman and Baghdad alternately to follow up the implementation of the protocol and and submit new proposals on the possibility of new cooperation between the two sides.

The protocol was signed for the Jordanian Government by Dr Taysir 'Abd al-Jabir, secretary general of the National Council of Planning, and for the Scientific Research Institute of the Iraqi Republic by Dr Hatif al-Jalil, director general of the institute.

HEALTH MINISTER RETURNS FROM POLISH VISIT

JN041047Y Amman JNA in Arabic 0930 GMT 4 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Amman, 4 October--Health Minister Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf ar-Rawafidah returned to Amman last evening at the end of a 10-day visit to Poland. During the visit, the Jordanian minister held talks with Polish officials on health cooperation between Jordan and Poland.

Minister ar-Rawafidah stated that a health cooperation program was signed between Jordan and Poland. The cooperation program includes scholarships for specialization of Jordanian physicians in various medical fields. The program also stipulates that Polish specialists will work in Health Ministry hospitals for limited periods.

Minister ar-Rawafidah added that the program also covers exchange of information, documents and statistics on health affairs between the two countries.

BEIRUT REPORTS CARTER RECONNAISSANCE SATELLITE STATEMENT

NC050945Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 2 Oct 78 NC

[Text] U.S. President Carter officially admitted for the first time that U.S. espionage satellites carry out espionage and photography operations over the skies of the Soviet Union and other countries.

MINISTERS MAKE STATEMENTS AFTER CABINET MEETING

NC041501Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 4 Oct 78 NC

[Text] The cabinet concluded its meeting chaired by His Excellency President Ilyas Sarkis at 1405. The meeting, which started at 1115, was attended by Prime Minister Salim al-Huss and all the ministers except Minister Michel Dumit, who was absent.

After the meeting, Prime Minister Salim al-Huss said: The cabinet discussed the deteriorating security situation and reviewed the current tragedies with deep pain. It also studied possible measures to put a speedy end to the prevailing clashes. The cabinet also discussed the contacts and attempts that have been made in order to find a speedy solution to the current crisis. We look forward with hope and confidence to the pending meeting between the Lebanese and Syrian presidents.

To a question on diplomatic initiatives by France and other parties, Foreign Minister Butrus made the following comments:

The diplomatic moves are related to this delicate situation, the enormity of the events currently taking place in the Lebanese arena, and the reactions of the international community to the ruin, the destruction and the dangers facing Lebanon. We are intensifying these contacts in order to find temporary as well as permanent solutions to this tragedy. The gravity of this tragedy has surpassed all imagination and its present and future significance and repercussions can no longer be ignored. The first and ultimate aim of any potential action on the diplomatic level in this fateful period should be to save the country and its citizens--particularly those who are innocent and who do not deserve to be punished.

Interior Minister Salah Salman said: We conducted a general review of the tragic events taking place in dear parts of our beloved country and the painful repercussions of these events. The views of the cabinet were unanimous on the need to take steps to help extricate Lebanon from this whirlpool. It is unreasonable to assume that this situation should continue: If it does continue, it will destroy whatever remains of Lebanon's edifice and will prevent its rehabilitation for a long time. All the participants indicated their willingness to continue bearing their responsibilities and to cooperate in order to facilitate the steps that might be taken in the near future, God willing. We expect all the influential parties to be aware of the perilous situation and to facilitate the government's difficult task.

BEIRUT REPORTS LEBANESE-SYRIAN CONTACTS

NC041825Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 4 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Clashes are continuing in the capital's suburbs while contacts are still going on to put an end to the tragedy. All hopes are now concentrated on the meeting scheduled to take place shortly between presidents Ilyas Sarkis and Hafiz al-Asad. Contacts between the Lebanese and Syrian capitals are underway in order to set a date for the meeting.

SARKIS CONFERS WITH GISCARD, FRENCH, BRITISH AMBASSADORS

NC042055Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 4 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Consultations were held this evening between Beirut and Damascus to deal with the situation in Lebanon. These consultations are expected to result in a meeting in the near future between President Ilyas Sarkis and Hafiz al-Asad.

The president of the republic worked throughout the day today to halt the security explosion and end the continuing tragedy.

President Sarkis chaired the cabinet weekly session. He also had a telephone call from French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing. He also met with the French and British ambassadors in the presence of Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss and Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus.

After the cabinet meeting, Prime Minister al-Huss announced that all hope is pinned on the expected meeting between Presidents Sarkis and Al-Asad.

POLITICAL LEADERS SCEPTICAL OF FRENCH PROPOSAL

TA041202Y Paris AFP in English 1145 GMT 4 Oct 78 TA

[Text] Paris, 4 Oct (AFP)--Leading Lebanese moderate Raymond Iddih, head of the National Bloc Party, today expressed pleasure but scepticism over a French proposal to set up a Lebanese Army "intervention force" to stop the fighting in Beirut. Mr Iddih said he did not believe the formula involving mixed Christian and Moslem elements from the national army would be effective. He said the Lebanese Army "exists only in name" and could not assume the role of a buffer between the Syrian troops of the mainly-Syrian Arab Deterrent Force and the Christians "who are dying to save Lebanon."

Only the United Nations Security Council could act to stop the "Syrian carnage" by sending UN troops to take over from the Syrian army, Mr Iddih said. He said UN troops might include French and Arab detachments but "there can be no question of allowing Syrian forces to remain in Lebanon."

"I do not believe the Soviet Union would use its veto in the Security Council...because a veto on its part would mean it wishes to see the Lebanese people assassinated," Mr Iddih said.

In a French daily paper today Amin al-Jumayyil, a leader of the Christian militia, appealed to the United Nations to find an "impartial arbiter" to carry out the task he said the Syrians had failed to do in Lebanon. Mr al-Jumayyil said the conservative Christians warmly welcomed the initiative of U.S. President Jimmy Carter, who proposed an international get-together on the Lebanese situation.

JUNBLATT OPPOSES INTERNATIONALIZATION OF CONFLICT

JN051124Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 08350 GMT 5 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Beirut, 5 October--Chairman of the Progressive Socialist Party in Lebanon Walid Junblatt reconfirmed his rejection of the internationalization of the Lebanese conflict. He called for radical changes in the political system and for consolidation for the sake of a united Arab Lebanon.

In a statement to the INA correspondent in Beirut, Walid Junblatt said that solution of the Lebanese conflict depends on reaching a genuine political settlement. Then this little country can recover and head toward the future and try to forget the destruction and damage of the past.

Junblatt blamed rightist parties and said that the intransigence and arrogance of some of these parties will only increase the suffering of the people. Junblatt called on all Lebanese, faithful to the unity of Lebanon and its civilization, to unite to end this chain of destruction caused by unconscionable parties and some personalities working to achieve personal interests.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CONTINUING FIGHTING

VOL: Syrian Losses 'Startling'

NC050650Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 0615 GMT 5 Oct 78 NC

[Text] The Syrian command in Lebanon has mobilized all its reserves. Syrian concentrations have been seen moving from Al-Hazimiyah to western Beirut. An Arab Deterrent Forces command officer stated that losses among Syrian forces are startling. He did not elaborate.

Report on Renewed Fighting

NC050803Y Free Lebanon Radio [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 0750 GMT 5 Oct 78 NC

[Text] The security situation erupted again suddenly this morning. Syrian shells fell on the Al-Judaydah area at 0700 today. An hour later, Syrian shells fell on almost all the other axes in the capital and the mountains. Clouds of heavy smoke continue to rise. Extinguishing the fires, particularly in the Ad-Dawrah area, has proved difficult.

According to the latest reports that we received a few moments ago, shelling is being intensified. Lebanese forces are standing fast, inflicting life and material losses on the Syrian forces. There have been reports that the Syrian forces command has asked for a short truce to remove the dead and wounded, particularly from the areas of Al-Hadath, Sinn al-Fil, the two bridges, Ad-Duwwar and 'Ayn ar-Rummanah, where attacking Syrian forces suffered heavy losses.

VOL Reports Heavy Shelling

NC050838Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 0815 GMT 5 Oct 78 NC

[Excerpts] Heavy Syrian shelling is still going on in various areas of Beirut and its suburbs and the coastal area of Al-Matn and Kasrawan. Shelling is still intense in the upper Al-Matn area, where shells are falling in the towns.

Material losses can no longer be estimated.

Human losses are heavy. It is impossible to count the number of dead and wounded. It is estimated that the number of casualties has so far exceeded 700. We heard a short while ago that a battle is raging in the upper Al-Matn area. In view of communication difficulties our correspondents could not provide details about the location and development of the battle. However, they say that artillery and rocket shelling is heavy and continuous.

VOL: Franjiyah Supports Syrian Shelling

NC050658Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 0615 GMT 3 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Former President Sulayman Franjiyah has addressed an open letter to the president of the republic, in which he declares his total support for the Syrian shelling of the Christian quarters in Beirut and its suburbs and in the mountains. The former Lebanese president calls on President Sarkis to put an end to what he calls provocations by Lebanese gangs. He expresses surprise at the meetings taking place between President Sarkis and those Lebanese quarters. No Lebanese national quarter wished to comment on these allegations.

DEPUTY LEADER OF SHI'ITE COUNCIL MAKES STATEMENT

NC041930Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 4 Oct 78 NC

[4 October statement by the deputy leader of the Supreme Islamic Shi'ite Council, His Eminence Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams ad-Din--read by announcer]

[Text] Several foreign media agencies and radio stations have reported a message published in an Italian newspaper indicating that a certain group has claimed responsibility for abducting His Eminence Imam Musa as-Sadr. This group calls itself the organization of lay Lebanese for a united and lay Lebanon.

The Supreme Islamic Shi'ite Council regards this report as part and parcel of the propaganda campaign aimed at blurring the facts regarding the disappearance of His Eminence Imam as-Sadr and his colleagues. This campaign is also aimed at turning the case into a vague and bewildering riddle in order to mislead and confuse Lebanese, Arab, Islamic and international public opinion.

Therefore, the council--which is working on contacts and efforts aimed at insuring the safe return of his eminence the imam and his two colleagues--reiterates the contents of its previous statements. The council appeals to citizens and to Arab, Islamic and international public opinion and requests that they disregard any rumors and false reports and that in dealing with this case, they rely on the official statements issued by the Supreme Islamic Shi'ite Council.

AL-ASAD RETURNS FROM GDR TRIP, GOES TO MOSCOW

Holds GDR Press Conference

JN041507Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 4 Oct 78 JN

[Excerpt] Berlin--This morning, President Hafiz al-Asad held a press conference at the International Press Center in Berlin. The press conference was attended by a large number of journalists and representatives of world news agencies and correspondents of newspapers, radio and television stations. It was held in the presence of 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

At the beginning of his press conference, his excellency the president said: I am meeting with you, representatives of the press and information media, on the last day of our visit to the GDR which came at the invitation of President Honecker, general secretary of the SED. During this visit we met several times with Chairman Honecker and the leadership of the party and Government of the GDR. We exchanged viewpoints on bilateral relations and many international issues of common interest, especially the situation in the Middle East. During these talks we reached unanimous conclusions.

We also became acquainted with many of the achievements of the GDR in the fields of economy, culture and others. We had warm meetings with groups of GDR people in which we were extremely impressed by the appreciation of the friendly country for our people and the struggle of our people in Syria and the Arab homeland. I take this opportunity to express gratitude to President Honecker, the party leadership and the masses of the GDR people. After that His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad answered the questions of the journalists.

Question by the paper NEUES DEUTSCHLAND: Mr President, what is the most significant result of your visit to the GDR and what are the impressions you will take back to the homeland?

Answer: I have said that during the talks which took place between us in the various meetings we held, we reached unanimous conclusions. This means that our standpoints are similar on the international issues we discussed and the situation in the Middle East in particular. We agreed to further strengthen bilateral relations and to develop these relations in various fields. We will follow up on implementing what we have agreed upon. I was extremely impressed by the meetings I held with officials in this country. The members of the delegation and I were impressed by the warm feelings of the citizens in this country. We consider this appreciation for our people and the struggle of our Arab nation. We will surely convey these impressions to our citizens in Syria and the Arab homeland.

Question: You were the host of the third summit of steadfastness and confrontation. What is the importance of this summit?

Answer: The importance of this summit stems from the significance of the events which occurred during the convocation of this summit and consequently the importance of the decisions adopted by this summit. The summit was devoted to mobilizing all Arab potential to face aggression, particularly when we at the summit of steadfastness and in the Arab homeland realized that the Camp David meetings attempted to consolidate aggression against Arab territories and the Arab nation. The summit also decided to strengthen contacts with the countries of the socialist bloc and the Soviet Union. The summit decided to approach all friendly countries and peoples who can offer support and aid to our cause. In fulfilling these decisions we have been carrying out certain activities. We will continue to carry out other moves in conjunction with the decisions of the summit. This is a serious attempt to confront the steps aimed at consolidating aggression against the Arab homeland.

The president answered another question related to the development of relations between Syria and the PLO. He said: As is well known, for historical and geographic reasons we in Syria and the Arab homeland consider the Palestine problem as the cause of every Syrian and every Arab. Otherwise, there would not have been a 30-year Arab-Israeli conflict. The relations between Syria and the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arab people, are strong and close.

Question: Mr President, how do you assess the results of the Camp David conference and what is your reply to reports published by French and Western newspapers to the effect that pressure must be applied to force Syria to withdraw its forces from Lebanon?

Answer: We believe that the Camp David resolutions contradict UN resolutions, particularly Resolution 338 which provided for the end of the October 1973 war. Resolution 338 calls for full withdrawal from the territories occupied by Israel in 1967 and for recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian Arab people. In Article 2 it calls for the immediate implementation of Resolution 242 and in Article 3 it calls for convening a peace conference under UN auspices and cochairmanship of the two superpowers, with the participation of all disputants to implement Resolution 242. It was agreed later to convene the conference in Geneva. Is what has happened at Camp David compatible with Resolution 338? Of course not. Therefore, we demand the implementation of the resolutions in letter and spirit. It is difficult to have peace separated from those resolutions.

Question: How do you assess the situation in Lebanon? How can a solution be reached? And do you want to conclude a defense agreement with the Soviet Union?

Answer: As to the situation in Lebanon, we are not a party to what is taking place there. We place forces at the disposal of the Lebanese Government to establish law and order. Our comment in this connection is that the Lebanese Government is not using these forces in an effective manner. Anyway, the dispute, as you know, involves Lebanese factions. The basic solution for Lebanon is to effect a conciliation among the disputant Lebanese sides. We in Syria support any agreement which might be reached by these disputant sides. We want peace for all parties in Lebanon and we want nothing else. Regrettably, there are attempts to portray the matter as a dispute between Syria on the one hand and the Lebanese militia on the other. As for my trip to the Soviet Union, which comes as part of the resolutions of the steadfastness front conference to strengthen relations with the Soviet Union, I will visit the Soviet Union and any results which might be achieved at the end of the meeting between us and Soviet leaders will be the outcome of the talks, the direct discussions and the common convictions which we reach on the issues discussed. Anyway, everyone knows that strong friendship links us with the Soviet Union.

Question: As-Sadat, in a speech, put forth a proposal that Syria engage in negotiations with Israel regarding the withdrawal of Israeli forces from the Golan Heights. What in your opinion is As-Sadat's objective behind making that proposal?

Answer: We are not prepared to beg charity from Israel. What is more important than this is that we are not prepared to sell out the rights of the Palestinian people. We refuse to deal with any issue outside the framework of these resolutions as President as-Sadat has done. Furthermore, we refuse to act outside the framework of the Arab League Charter and the resolutions of the Arab summit conferences which emphasize that peace cannot be achieved except through full withdrawal from Arab lands occupied by Israel in 1967 and restoration of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian Arab people. It was also decided to deal with Arab issues in a collective manner.

These resolutions and this charter do not allow any Arab side to conclude a separate peace with Israel while Israel continues to occupy territories of other Arab states and to reject the rights of the Palestinian people. Therefore, I go back to saying that we in Syria are fully committed to the UN resolutions, the Arab League Charter and the resolutions of the Arab summit conferences.

Question: The PDRY is a target of many plots. There are troops massed on its borders. What is your stand on this?

Answer: Such domestic Arab issues are not difficult to resolve. We will find appropriate solutions for such problems. During the recent meeting in Damascus, all those matters were discussed. We adopted resolutions unanimously.

Question: Before this visit, you visited West Germany, Mr President. How do you find the stance of the two Germany's toward the resolutions of the Camp David conference?

Answer: I visited the FRG before the issuance of the Camp David resolutions. Therefore, we did not discuss them. As for my opinion on the Camp David conference, I said it there. They published it in the newspapers. We did not expect the Camp David conference to contribute to peace. This was proven. As for my talks here on the results of the Camp David conference's resolutions, we have a joint opinion that these resolutions do not serve peace.

Question: Did French Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud ask the United Nations to station Lebanese troops between Syrian and rightwing forces?

Answer: The subject has nothing to do with us; it concerns the disputing Lebanese. Anybody who has a suggestion should go to the disputing Lebanese and propose it to them. We shall agree to any suggestion they accept. However, if such a proposal existed, I would find it strange, because it is illogical to imagine that a barrier can be put between troublemakers and rebels and the legitimate forces in a country. Similarly, under such a proposal, if an armed group in France rebelled and the French Army tried to maintain security, troops would have to be sent to separate the rebels and the French Army forces. I do not believe that one single French citizen would accept such a proposal.

Question by the newspaper MORGEN POST: How do you evaluate the GDR political stand toward the Middle East issue?

Answer: The GDR supports a just peace based on total Israeli withdrawal from the territories occupied in 1967 and the recognition of the national rights of the Palestinian Arab people by the formula approved by the United Nations and by determining their rights through their legitimate representative in the PLO. This is our stand, as you know.

Question: Can you say a word on your efforts to get the support of new states for the states of the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation?

Answer: The aim of the steadfastness front is to defend against aggression, to liberate occupied Arab territories and to recognize the rights of the Palestinian Arab people. These are the aims of the whole Arab nation and the front is a part of that nation, not a substitute for it. Therefore, the front is open to any Arab state that wants to joint it in light of those aims. That was pointed out by the first statement issued by the front at the Tripoli summit.

Question: How will the popular forces be mobilized against the colonialist forces?

Answer: It is no puzzle. The cause we are dealing with is the cause of the Arab masses. It is then natural that the Arab political leaderships will seek to clarify to the masses what is going on concerning this cause, although things are clear to all Arab citizens.

Question: You said at the beginning that you want to expand your relations with the GDR. What are the decisions you have adopted?

Answer: We have discussed a number of topics related to bilateral relations in the economic, cultural, health and other fields. Later we shall sign a number of documents and a joint statement will be issued. All these will indicate what we have agreed upon.

Question: Have you discussed military cooperation?

Answer: There is no topic we cannot discuss among ourselves jointly.

At the end of the meeting the president thanked the journalists.

Joint Friendship Declaration Issued

For the text of the joint declaration of friendship published during the visit to the GDR by a Syrian delegation led by President Hafiz al-Asad, see the GDR section of the 5 October Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

Honecker Sees Al-Asad Off

JN041635Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 4 Oct 78 JN

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad and his wife returned at 1700 today after an official and friendly visit to the GDR. A joint statement on the visit will be broadcast at 2100 today.

President al-Asad was seen off at Berlin-Schoenefeld airport at 1300 today by Chairman Honecker, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Willi Stoph, members of the Politburo, members of the SED Central Committee, ministers, senior state and party officials and crowds of citizens.

Al-Asad Sends Thank-You Cable

JN042039Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 4 Oct 78 JN

[4 October cable from Syrian President al-Asad to GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker]

[Text] At the end of my visit to the German Democratic Republic, I would like to express again my deep thanks for the hospitality and warm welcome accorded us in every place we visited in your friendly country.

My wife and the members of the Syrian delegation share with me in thanking you, your wife, your comrades in the party and the state and your people, whose warm and genuine feelings have impressed us deeply.

We consider this visit successful and fruitful, particularly our personal meetings and official talks. The talks demonstrated that our views were identical on all issues we discussed. The talks laid down the basis for bolstering the relations of cooperation between our two countries and further strengthened the existing friendship between our two peoples.

I take this opportunity to send you and your wife best wishes for continued good health and happiness and for your people further progress and prosperity and appreciation of you.

[Signed] Hafiz al-Asad

Delegation to USSR Named

JN041848Y Damascus SANA in Arabic 1837 GMT 4 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Damascus, 4 October--Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic, will make an official and friendly visit to the Soviet Union tomorrow morning at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Council of Ministers.

President al-Asad will be accompanied by a government delegation consisting of Comrades Mahmud al-Ayyubi, member of the National Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party; 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, member of the national and regional commands of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Jamil Shayya, deputy prime minister for economic affairs; Daniel Ni'mah, member of the Central Command of the Progressive National Front; and Iskandar Ahmad Iskandar, information minister.

Arrives in Moscow

For Soviet reportage on the official visit to Moscow by Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, see the Middle East & North Africa section of the 5 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY CONVENES, SUPPORTS AL-ASAD EFFORTS

JN050759Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 5 Oct 78 JN

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad has received the following cable from People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud Hadid:

President Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic and chairman of the third conference of the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation, Damascus: Taking cognizance of the current situation in the Arab area; keeping in mind the leading and pan-Arab role of Arab Syria under your command; denouncing the treasonous role and collusion of As-Sadat; denouncing all attempts to liquidate the principal Arab cause; and supporting all the steps taken at the third conference of steadfastness and confrontation; the Syrian People's Assembly, during its fourth session, expresses to your excellency every means of national and popular support, coupled with the sincere appreciation to which you are accustomed for your loyal people for your very noble, leading pan-Arab role in contemporary Arab history in confronting all plots being hatched against Arab existence.

Mr President: You have always been the bright torch of hope for dispersing all darkness and restoring the rights and justice of our cause. May God guide your steps toward victory.

The People's Assembly held a session at 1800 yesterday under Speaker Mahmud Hadid with a number of ministers attending. At the outset of the session, some members commented on several topics pertaining to citizens' daily life, particularly their relationship with the ministries and government establishments. Other members spoke about the seriousness of the current stage, particularly after the outcome of the Camp David conference and the treason committed by the Egyptian ruler in signing the capitulatory and treasonous document with the Zionist enemy. Some members proposed the holding of a special session to discuss the latest developments in the Arab area. It was agreed to hold the session next week. The People's Assembly then unanimously decided to send a cable of support and thanks to President al-Asad for Syria's valiant stands under his wise leadership to confront all capitulatory and treasonous schemes. The session was then adjourned until 1700 next Tuesday.

VIETNAMESE CP-BA'TH PARTY ISSUE JOINT STATEMENT

JN031559Y Damascus SANA in Arabic 1245 GMT 3 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Damascus, 3 October--The Vietnamese Communist Party and the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party have condemned the treasonous agreements signed at Camp David and the events which have ensued from that meeting.

The joint statement, which was issued today following the visit of the Vietnamese party and government delegation 25 September to 2 October, said that the Camp David summit, resulting in humiliating unilateral agreements, has done great harm to international efforts to reach a just and comprehensive settlement to the Middle East conflict. It has also destroyed the solidarity and unity of the Arab people in their struggle against the imperialist-Zionist enemy.

The statement stressed that the agreements signed at Camp David consolidate the Israeli occupation of Arab territories and its continued disavowal of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian Arab people. Furthermore, these agreements provide for the implementation of the imperialist-Zionist designs aimed at striking at the Arab liberation movement and to impose capitulation on the Arabs.

The statement also emphasized that a just and lasting settlement of the Middle East conflict is conditional upon comprehensive withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories and securing the continuing national rights of the Palestinian Arab people under the leadership of the PLO, their sole legitimate representative, including the right to return to their homeland, self-determination and the establishment of their independent state on their homeland, Palestine.

In their statement, the two sides hailed the third summit of the Pan-Arab Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation, which was held recently in Damascus and the resolutions adopted by the summit. The two sides stressed the need to support this front, which is considered to be the sole method capable of foiling all conspiracies of the imperialists, Zionists and reactionary forces aimed at the Arab nation.

The Vietnamese Communist Party highly appreciates the struggling Syrian role in the Pan-Arab Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation and its facing of all imperialist-Zionist plots in the Middle East. The Vietnamese side praised Syrian efforts to further strengthen solidarity with the Palestinian resistance and Lebanese nationalist progressive forces to restore stability to Lebanon, to safeguard its unity and territorial integrity and to face the conspiracies of imperialism, Zionism and reactionary forces, which are trying to tear apart Lebanon's unity and create sectarian states to justify the existence of a racist-Zionist entity in the midst of the Arab area.

The Vietnamese side highlighted the achievements of the Arab people in Syria under the leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and its secretary general, Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic, in all economic, social and political fields. The Vietnamese side praised the Syrian Arab people for confronting the imperialist-Zionist designs through building their intrinsic power so they can perform an effective role in the struggle to achieve the aims of the Arab nation in unity, liberation and socialism and to support the causes of the people throughout the world. The Vietnamese side respectfully notes the esteemed status of the Syrian Arab Republic in the international sphere, a status which is being constantly enhanced.

The Ba'th Party delegation expressed its great appreciation for the historic victory scored by the heroic Vietnamese people under the leadership of the Vietnamese Communist Party and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, over aggressive U.S. imperialism to liberate South Vietnam and bring about national unity. The delegation considered this victory as a triumph for all peace-loving and progressive forces in the world.

The Ba'th Party delegation also expressed its appreciation for the great achievements of the Vietnamese people to heal the wounds of war, rebuild the economy and development, eradicate the effects of neocolonialism, and implement the second 5-year plan of 1976-1980 in order to build a peaceful, independent, united and socialist Vietnam, which actively contributes to the cause of peace in Southeast Asia and the world. The delegation expressed hope that a peaceful solution will be reached to the problems among Vietnam, Cambodia and the PRC [words indistinct].

Comrade Ha Ke Tan, head of the Vietnamese delegation, expressed the sincere gratitude of the Vietnamese people, the Vietnamese Communist Party and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to the Syrian people and the Ba'th Party, under the leadership of Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the party and president of the republic, for the backing and support they extended to the Vietnamese people during the war against the United States to save the nation and defend the homeland.

The two sides expressed their satisfaction with the advance of social progress, national independence, peace and democracy. They welcomed the magnificent victories scored by the national liberation movement [words indistinct] and proclaimed their total support for the struggle of peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America against imperialism, Zionism, racism and other international reactionary forces. They affirmed their absolute support for the struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa for their right to self-determination, independence and an end to racial discrimination.

The two sides affirmed the two countries' determination to consolidate the bonds of solidarity and cooperation among the nonalined countries and other progressive forces and to seek to implement the resolutions of the fifth nonalined summit conference held in Colombo. They expressed readiness to actively contribute to the common struggle against imperialism and Zionism in defense of the independence, sovereignty and right of every country to control its natural resources and wealth and establish a new world economic system.

It was noted with satisfaction that ties of solidarity in the struggle and the bonds of friendship between the two peoples, parties and governments are constantly developing and gaining strength. They agreed on the need to further strengthen relations between the two countries.

The two sides also noted with satisfaction that the Vietnamese party and government delegation's visit to Syria was crowned with great success and effectively contributed to the development of the bonds of friendship between the two countries.

On behalf of the Vietnamese delegation, Comrade Ha Ke Tan expressed sincere thanks to the Ba'th Party National Command and the Syrian Arab Republic for the hospitality accorded the delegation during its stay in Syria.

The Vietnamese party and government delegation held talks with a delegation from the Ba'th Party and the Syrian Government headed by Comrade Taha al-Khayrat, member of the regional command and minister of local administration. The talks dealt with relations between the two countries and means to strengthen these relations. The delegation met with several party and government officials, visited several provinces and saw landmarks of civilization and development in several districts.

ALGERIA

BOUMEDIENE REPLIES TO KING HASSAN'S ALLEGATIONS

LD050232Y Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 4 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Houari Boumediene, president of the republic and chairman of the Council of the Revolution, has replied to the message which the king of Morocco sent him. Here is the text of the reply:

Your Majesty:

Allow me to express my genuine sorrow that international diplomacy has today replaced traditional diplomacy. Though I would prefer not to use it, I find myself forced to resort to this alternate form of diplomacy in my turn. I, like yourself, would have liked to resume direct contact between us, for direct dialog is unquestionably the best form of contact. However, is this logical, given the attitudes which each of us has adopted on the Palestinian problem and its ramifications for the Middle East and the Arab nation? Yet in spite of our differences I can assure you that Algeria will not fail to make every effort to provide its humble contribution in the search for a just peace between the warring parties in the present conflict in the Western Sahara.

Once again I notice, regrettably, through your message, that your assertions are categorical and your accusations against Algeria are very dangerous. This would have surprised me had it not been for the effect of custom and the immunity that derives from it. Yet I will restrain myself from rebuke.

As to the allegations of repeated violations of Moroccan borders by the national popular army, these are designed only to justify a premeditated aggression against my country. However, such an effort indicates [word indistinct] the Moroccan, African and international public opinion on the nature of the conflict which saddens our region. Nevertheless, Your Majesty and I have been able to raise the policy of our two countries during the last 10 years to a level at which the natural expectations of our peoples have become stronger than the simple demands for ties that inevitably result from mere proximity.

During this period our region has known an era of prosperity and an era of cooperation in which we jointly supported local and Arab issues and contributed in an effective way to the liberation of the peoples of our continent and the Arab world and to the advancement of the Third World in the international arena. Such a policy was [words indistinct] the spirit of fraternity and neighborly relations and the cooperation inaugurated by the Ifran Treaty, to which, here, we would like to reaffirm our strict adherence. [Word indistinct] depends in the first place on peace, which is without doubt, as Your Majesty and myself perceive, inseparable from justice and the freedom of peoples.

The 1972 agreements, and the fact that they were officially signed at the African and international levels, served to overcome what we had jointly agreed to describe as passing events or, on occasion, historical events. And that we might confirm the strength of our conviction in the soundness of our policy, we moved, as far as we were concerned, to approve both elements of the Rabat agreements quickly--to begin official cooperation and to delineate the border between Morocco and Algeria.

Thus, without doubt a page of history was written which sanctified the principle of not altering the borders that existed at the time of independence and that simultaneously enabled the peoples of our two countries, of this generation and of the coming generation, to avoid misunderstandings, crises and even the tragedy that can always happen and whose consequences cannot be predicted.

Behind the mutual appreciation generated by our comradeship in struggle and our fraternity in arms, relations between our two peoples and my personal ties with Your Majesty have always been nourished by mutual trust, complete fairness and a frankness devoid of flattery--in other words, everything is free of [word indistinct], hypocrisy and [word indistinct].

Yet, despite all that has been said and written, our endeavor is characterized by adherence to the spirit and the letter of the [word indistinct] treaty and the 1972 agreements, and at the same time to the principle of self-determination for the Saharan people, whom Algeria, together with Morocco and Mauritania, have never failed to defend, whether at the regional or international level. We cannot disavow this policy, which is rooted in the genius of our people and its history, no matter what the price may be. And since the matter concerns the obligations of a head of state to his people and his country, Your Majesty knows that serious events have proved that we will remain calm at all times and that we are determined not spare any effort to avoid the worst and (?to save) our two peoples, our continent and our spiritual family from the suffering and tribulations of a potential situation full of danger and portending disasterous consequences.

It is high time for us to reaffirm openly that there is no bilateral conflict between Algeria and Morocco. Our two peoples and the whole world should know this. Indeed, it is difficult to choose between a policy based on interests and one based on principles. On its part, however, Algeria has frequently chosen a policy of principles at the expense of its own interests. Without this, the Algerian people would not be what it is and what it should be.

When you speak to me today on events inside your border--the border of 1972 recognized by us, by Africa and by the United Nations--I can confirm to Your Majesty [word indistinct] in the name of the close ties which shall always remain between our peoples, that no Algerian soldier has crossed the national border, and, to be more specific, those which we named together and drew up together in 1972.

What is more, only a few months ago I said openly in front of the National Popular Assembly that Algerian armed forces will not intervene, no matter what the conditions outside our borders may be, and that the vigilant guardians of our national sovereignty and territorial integrity will repulse any attack on our country, and that our attitude will not change. The problem of the Western Sahara and the ramifications of the Saharan people's struggle and its legitimacy definitely remains one in which the United Nations has not stopped believing. Our assistance in this struggle is not a mystery or a state secret. There is a political problem and we believe that it can only be solved politically.

We agree with your condemnation of the annexation of land by force and your rejection of the policy of fait accompli, and, like you, we believe that both large and small peoples have the right to exist. We can only support this position and buoy up our region when others lose their resolution.

And we must insure that our two fraternal peoples follow their common path--the path of unity with respect to the right to choose different institutions. Unquestionably, this is not an easy task. But at least it represents the sincere and united efforts of men leading a (?generation) in Algeria and Morocco and who have worked for the consolidation of the national economy.

As far as I am concerned, I do not want to stop believing in your wisdom before God and history, and I want to tell you once again of my firm belief in the construction of a Maghreb by means of dialog and (?the confrontation of ideas) and not through the [words indistinct] and the confrontation of arms. I beg Your Majesty to be assured of my great appreciation for you.

[Signed] Houari Boumediene

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES TROOPS ENTERED MOROCCO

LD042050Y Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 4 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Maysum Subayh, secretary general of the Foreign Ministry, received ambassadors of Security Council members accredited to Algeria. Also today at the Foreign Ministry, heads of diplomatic missions in Algeria were received. During this, they were informed of the latest developments in the region, especially after the biased campaign directed at Algeria by the Moroccan Government. In this context, the Moroccan allegations concerning the entry of the Algerian Army forces into Moroccan territory were categorically denied. Also, the firm Algerian stand on the issue of decolonization in the Western Sahara, which it had repeatedly confirmed in order to find a just and lasting solution to this problem, was also recalled.

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI QUERIES AL-ASAD ON EVENTS IN LEBANON

LD050104Y Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 4 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi telephoned Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad tonight to obtain more information about the attempts by the Christian isolationists to escalate the military confrontation with the Arab Deterrent Forces. Colonel al-Qadhdhafi also asked about the results of President al-Asad's visits to several Arab countries and the GDR, which he made in accordance with the decisions of the third conference of the states of the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation.

FOREIGN MINISTER AT-TURAYKI ARRIVES IN NEW YORK

LD041904Y Tripoli JANA in English 1721 GMT 4 Oct 78 LD

[Text] New York, 4 October, JANA--Dr at-Turayki, the foreign secretary, arrived this morning in New York heading the Jamahiriyah delegation to the 33rd U.N. session, and will deliver the Jamahiriyah speech on 6 October. Receiving the foreign secretary in New York was the assistant secretary-general of the United Nations, the Jamahiriyah permanent representative at the U.N. and members of the Jamahiriyah delegation.

JANA's envoy to the U.N. mentioned that the foreign secretary would have contacts and discussions with many of the foreign ministers of brotherly and friendly countries which were participating in the United Nation's meetings, in order to consolidate bilateral relations between the Jamahiriyah and these countries, and would discuss issues of common concern.

MAP: USSR TO CONSTRUCT NUCLEAR PLANT IN LIBYA

LD041044Y Rabat MAP in Arabic 0800 GMT 4 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Paris--The Soviet Union and Libya have signed an agreement according to which a Soviet nuclear powerplant is to be erected in Libya. This was made public at a press conference held in Paris by Andronik Petrosyants, chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Utilization of Atomic Energy, following the conclusion of the work of the Joint French-Soviet Commission. He said: The Soviet Union is to erect in Libya an atomic complex, together with a research center and laboratories, with a capacity of 300 megawatts.

MOROCCO

COMPLAINT ON AGGRESSION MADE TO ARAB LEAGUE

LD042150Y Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 4 Oct 78 LD

[Text] His majesty's government has sent the Arab League a message informing it of the details of the aggression carried out by Algeria last week against Hassi Tilemsi on Moroccan territory. The message says that the aggression was incompatible with the spirit of the Arab League and the OAU Charter. Morocco requests that copies of the message be circulated to the member states of the league.

It has been learned from Cairo that the secretary general of the Arab League called on the Arab states to make concerted efforts to put an end to the tension in northwest Africa and in Moroccan-Algerian relations. Reliable quarters in Rabat say that Morocco's approach to the league was part of the measures which have been taken in relation to other international organizations such as the United Nations and the OAU.

BOUCETTA INFORMS WALDHEIM OF BORDER CLASH

LD041514Y Rabat MAP in English 1420 GMT 4 Oct 78 LD

[Text] New York, Oct 4 (MAP)--Moroccan Foreign Minister M'hammed Boucetta sent a message on Tuesday to United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, informing him of the recent border clash of Sept 30, when Algerian troops invaded Morocco. Morocco considers the incident "a flagrant violation of the UN Charter", said Mr Boucetta. The foreign minister also sent M. Waldheim a copy of Moroccan King Hassan's letter protesting the incidents to Algerian President Houari Boumediene.

While in New York, Mr Boucetta also conferred with Mr Kodjo, secretary general of the Organization for African Unity, who is currently there for the UN General Assembly. The Moroccan foreign minister has also informed U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance of the Algerian attack.

MAP CITES KING HASSAN INTERVIEW WITH PARIS JOURNAL

LD041538Y Rabat MAP in English 0919 GMT 4 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Paris, Oct 4, (MAP)--King Hassan II of Morocco said in an interview published in Paris that "if Mauritania wants to negotiate peace with the POLISARIO, then Morocco should aid its ally to reach a settlement".

"The Moroccan frontiers are untouchable and will not be considered as subject open to question. However, Mauritania's future relations with the POLISARIO are negotiable." said King Hassan II.

The king mentioned to the interviewer that the POLISARIO is made up of Mauritanians who took up arms against former President Mokhtar Ould Daddah. "Now that the (Nouakchott) regime has changed, and the one party system has been abolished, we can proceed to an agreement within the family. The war will end for a lack of willing fighters," said the Moroccan king. Answering a question on the role of Morocco in the Middle East, King Hassan II said, "I warn my Arab brothers not to judge (the Camp David agreements) too hastily".

"There is no agreement in the world that is published in extenso. Each one comes from an exchange of secret letters. Let us wait and see what As-Sadat has brought back in his suitcase". The interviewer from THE INTERNATIONAL LETTER asked, "What is the purpose of your visit to the United States?"

King Hassan II answered: "The American administration needs a clear explanation of the North African situation."

King Hassan, who will fly to Washington next month, said that the steel industry is a priority for Morocco. "I think the World Bank will help us along with the Saudis and the Kuwaitis," he said.

Asked whether he considered foreign investment a priority, King Hassan replied, "I would not like a glut of foreign investment in Morocco, a la Batista. However, we have a pressing need for foreign currency, which our new economic plan emphasizes".

The interviewer asked, "Once the war in the Sahara is over, won't you have to invent another mystique to replace that of the 'green march' to maintain social stability?" "A country which doesn't live an epic event from time to time is condemned to deteriorate," said Hassan.

"You previously said that the Soviet Union was surrounding and neutralizing Western Europe by controlling its key mineral sources in Africa. Isn't it then surprising that you signed a major phosphate agreement with the Soviets?"

King Hassan replied, "I'm not worried because the mining operation remains a 100 percent Moroccan venture. There is not a single foreign engineer at the office Cherifien des Phosphates (the state-owned phosphate agency). The agreement is excellent for Morocco and we have taken all the necessary precautions".

When asked about Morocco's "excessively orthodox" financial policy would force the kingdom to borrow on a large scale [as received] King Hassan said: "Time is catching up with us. This year we will pay back one billion dollars in loans, and in three years we will reduce our foreign debt to 200 million dollars. I want our signature (on the bank checks) to remain credible," said the king.

"With the existing unemployment, shouldn't Morocco attempt to control its population?" asked the journalist from the Paris publication THE INTERNATIONAL LETTER.

"Morocco doesn't have a white collar worker problem, as France does. Instead of living in one third of the country, we will have to develop the Sahara, not only drilling for oil, but by the sedentarisation of the nomads, and building ports, fishing fleets and canneries". The king added that by the year 2000, Morocco's population will have reached 40 million, double what it is now.

L'OPINION: TROOPS TO RETURN FROM ZAIRE SOON

LD041510Y Rabat MAP in English 1414 GMT 4 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Rabat, Oct 4 (MAP)--L'OPINION, the Istiqlal Party newspaper, said Wednesday that the 1,500 Moroccan troops down in Zaire will soon be airlifted back.

The newspaper, quoting reliable sources, said the return of the Moroccan contingent--sent to Zaire's Shaba Province last May as part of an inter-African security force--was discussed on Monday by the roving Zairian ambassador, Lengema Yubasa and King Hassan II of Morocco.

King Hassan II sent the troops down on Zairian President Mobutu's request after rebels invaded the copper-rich province of Shaba. Bolstered by the inter-African forces, the Zairian troops swept the rebels back across the border into Angola and Zambia.

SUDAN

LIBYA PRAISES EFFORTS TO RESTORE UNITY IN CHAD

JN040634Y Khartoum SUNA in English 1955 GMT 4 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 4 October--President Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi of the Libyan Jamahiriyah sent today a verbal message to Sudanese Vice President Abu al-Qasim Muhammad Ibrahim commending Sudan's efforts to restore national unity in Chad. The message was carried here by 'Abd al-Wahhab az-Zintani, the Libyan ambassador to Khartoum.

TUNISIA

TUNIS REPORTS ON STATE SECURITY COURT SESSION

LD041914Y Tunis TAP in Arabic 1300 GMT 4 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Tunis--The State Security Court devoted its morning session today to hearing the public prosecutor's case. The public prosecutor asked for the implementation of Article 72 of the penal code, which carries the death sentence, in connection with former members of the trade unionist leadership involved in the events of last 26 January. The court will hold a session this evening to hear the case for the defense.

BRIEFS

SOVIET AMBASSADOR TO MOROCCO--Moscow, Oct 3 (MAP)--Mr. Yevgeniy Nersesov has been named the new Soviet ambassador to Morocco, according to the TASS news agency. Mr. Nersesov replaces Mr. Dimitriy Goryunov, a former director of the TASS news agency before appointed ambassador to Morocco. Mr. Nersesov, age 57, previously held the post of ambassador in Chad from 1969 to 1974. [Text] [Rabat MAP in English 1415 GMT 3 Oct 78 LD]

AID AGREEMENT WITH MAURITANIA--This morning the minister of finance and acting minister of planning and the representative of the U.S. Agency for International Development signed an agreement according to which the agency will give our country $68,000 to form (?a committee) to be entrusted with the study and development of projects in our country. [Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 30 Sep 78 LD]

MK ARENS DISCUSSES SITUATION IN LEBANON

TA041708Y Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 4 Oct 78 TA

[From the Afternoon Newsreel]

[Text] Jerusalem is keeping a close and concerned watch over the developments in Lebanon. Correspondent Moshe Hakohen reports that Prime Minister Menahem Begin is receiving regular reports on developments there. He is holding consultations with the political and military elite. However, our correspondent points out, no official government forum has been convened to discuss the situation. Correspondents Yosi 'Abadi and Mikha Friedman heard the position of the chairman of the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee, MK Moshe Arens. [begin recording]

[Question] Prof Moshe Arens, can the latest Syrian move in Lebanon be regarded as a sort of Syrian attempt to impose a solution on the problem of Lebanon?

[Answer] I have no doubt that the Syrians have for some time been trying to destroy the Christian force in Lebanon. The Syrians are faced with pressures and restrictions and certainly, from time to time, fear that they will not be able to succeed or that they are taking the risk of external intervention. This is what has restrained them. Today we can see clearly that it is a real war of appreciable dimensions, with many killed, with resolute fighting on the part of the Christians. In my view, the Syrians are taking advantage of the Camp David atmosphere on the assumption that, in that atmosphere, nobody will disturb them, that everyone is busy with an attempt to make peace in the Middle East, and they are trying to take advantage of this in order to impose their will on Beirut.

[Question] Is the fighting now significantly more serious than before Camp David?

[Answer] In Beirut, I think so. Today we see in Beirut the highest level of fighting we have ever seen and this takes the form of the quantities and types of weapons the Syrians are using: 240 mm cannon, artillery, the number of shells falling on Beirut, the number of casualties among the Christian civilians in Beirut and also in the level and scope of the fighting of the Christians in Beirut.

[Question] What is the situation of the Christians? Are they on the verge of breaking?

[Answer] To the best of my knowledge, they are not on the verge of breaking and we hear that they are fighting well, despite the fact that the balance of forces is, of course, very asymmetrical. They are facing a regular army with many more troops, many more weapons, than they have, but we hear that their morale is good and they are fighting well.

[Question] MK Arens, this morning I read a report in one of the Beirut papers that the Syrians have moved over from fighting against force to fighting against property. They are attacking strategic targets such as hospitals, water supplies, electricity plants. Does this indicate a new stage in the fighting?

[Answer] I would say that the Syrians' behavior in Lebanon over the last few months, and particularly, of course, over the last few days, has been barbaric. It appears to me that damage of such dimensions caused by a regular army to civilian quarters, to civilian installations, to hospitals, to schools, to apartments, these are things we have not seen since World War II when things of this sort were done by the German Army.

[Question] East German involvement in the Syrian forces is being mentioned. Have you any information about this?

[Answer] I know nothing about this.

[Question] Apart from the danger to the Christians, what effect could the fighting in Lebanon have on the negotiations between Israel and Egypt?

[Answer] The Syrians' objective is to take over control of Lebanon in order to turn it into a confrontation country against the State of Israel. The Syrians will certainly do all they can--we have seen the signs of this in the last few days--to get the Egyptians involved in this process, in order to turn Egypt into a confrontation country again, if it leaves that camp in the wake of the Camp David agreements. Who can say whether they will get that far?

[Question] Another question, MK Arens: There are those who say that Israel is not reacting as it could react in southern Lebanon because of the problem of timing--Camp David--this matter has already been referred to. Do you imagine that the Christians in Lebanon will be beaten because Israel has problems about the appropriate timing?

[Answer] I would not like to believe that we will permit the Syrians to exterminate the Christians, and that we will allow them to reach that point without our trying everything possible to prevent such a process. I also hope that this is how it will be.

[Question] Prof Moshe Arens, thank you very much. [end recording]

EYEWITNESSES REPORT ON BEIRUT SITUATION

TA050905Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 5 Oct 78 TA

[Text] Several Lebanese Christian youths arrived at the Israeli town of Metulla last night from Beirut. They told reporters that the situation in the Lebanese capital was desperate with the city in flames and corpses and wounded lying in the street. The shelling had caused houses to collapse on their inhabitants. The youths said they had come to southern Lebanon to convince the Christians there to join the militias in Beirut. Leaders of the Christian militias in southern Lebanon reportedly held an urgent meeting to discuss the effects of the fighting in Beirut on the situation in the south.

Meanwhile, in Israel the Public Committee for Lebanon has sent a telegram to the prime minister, demanding that Israel take a stand on the crisis.

ARENS PROPOSED AS MEMBER OF WASHINGTON NEGOTIATIONS TEAM

TA050916Y Tel Aviv HA'AREZ in Hebrew 5 Oct 78 p 5 TA

[Excerpt] A proposal to include the head of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee, MK Moshe Arens, in the delegation leaving for the political negotiations in Washington was raised yesterday by this colleague, MK Dov Shilansky. MK Shilansky asked the Herut executive to ask the prime minister to include MK Arens in the delegation. This request is based on two reasons: the need to integrate the Knesset into the negotiating process and the desire that a person who is not at peace with the Camp David agreements take part in the negotiations.

YADIN OPPOSES BURG'S INCLUSION IN DELEGATION

TA041716Y Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 4 Oct 78 TA

[From the Afternoon Newsreel]

[Text] The composition of Israel's delegation to the peace talks in Washington is arousing an argument among the components of the coalition. Professor Yadin is opposed to the inclusion of the minister of the interior in the delegation, claiming that the delegation must be functional. Those close to the minister of the interior, however, claim that Dr Burg plays a most important role and so he must be included in the delegation. Moshe Hakohen reports:

This time, as during both previous times when a team of Israeli ministers departed to conduct negotiations with Egypt, a dispute has arisen among the components of the coalition with regard to the composition of the delegation. Both previous times--the Ismailia summit and the Camp David summit--the MAFDAL opposed the inclusion of the deputy prime minister, Prof Yiga'el Yadin, who was then still the DMC leader, in the Israeli delegation and demanded, in return, that its leader, Minister of Interior Dr Yosef Burg, also be included. This time things have been reversed: it is the MAFDAL which, a week ago, demanded Dr Burg's inclusion in the Israeli negotiating team and the prime minister responded to the request in principle, while it is Professor Yadin who is now opposed to Dr Burg's inclusion in the delegation.

Yadin thinks that Israel's delegation to the talks must only include the ministers involved, that is, the foreign minister and the defense minister. This is reported by his confidantes and they add that, in his view, the composition of the Israeli delegation must be functional and no additional ministers ought to be added ot it. Yadin's remarks are, of course, directed first and foremost at the intention of including in the Israeli delegation the MAFDAL leader, Minister of the Interior Dr Burg. Those close to Dr Burg say that the minister of the interior can certainly play a functional role in the delegation by the very fact of his being in charge of internal security, including security in the administered territories, and being in charge of distributing permits and passports.

The third candidate for inclusion in the delegation is Minister of Agriculture Ari'el Sharon. It is known that over the last few days contacts have been held with Minister Sharon in connection with his inclusion. The whole issue will, as stated, be decided at the cabinet session to be held this coming Sunday and until then the most intensive contacts are expected until the final composition is decided upon.

ISRAELI, EGYPTIAN POLICE COOPERATION PLANNED

TA050914Y Tel Aviv HA'AREZ in Hebrew 5 Oct 78 p 8 TA

[Text] (ITIM) Senior police sources have recently begun planning for the alinement of the police during peace. Among other things, initial ideas were raised on cooperation between Israeli and Egyptian police, as well as on handing over responsibility in the West Bank to a local police force of Judaea and Samaria Arabs.

Initial plans for cooperation deal, among other things, with the establishment of joint border stations on the temporary and later the permanent borders, in addition to massive cooperation for the prevention of drug dealing and smuggling along the common border, especially by the Sinai bedouins.

ITIM's correspondent reports that in a short while the two police districts of Judaea and Samaria will be united. The union will facilitate, among other things, the transfer of managing police affairs in the West Bank to the local residents immediately upon beginning the autonomy regime.

SHARON ASKS YAMIT SETTLERS TO COOPERATE

TA041553Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 4 Oct 78 TA

[Text] Agriculture Minister Ari'el Sharon consulted in Tel Aviv this afternoon with a group of settlers from Moshav Sadot in the Yamit strip and asked them to act in coordination and close cooperation with the government in everything connected with their evacuation. Correspondent Moshe Nestelbaum has learned that the settlers wanted, among other things, to find out the position of new families who are due to join the moshav in the near future. Minister Sharon encouraged the Sadot representatives to absorb the new members and said that in this way it would be easy to transfer them to the new settlements to be established for those evacuated from the Yamit strip east of the border. Senior elements from the Ministry of Agriculture said that the reference was to the establishment of 20 settlements between the Gaza Strip and Nizzana within 5 years. A steering team has been established in the Ministry of Agriculture to deal with the evacuation of the settlers from the Yamit strip and the establishment of the new settlements.

LA'AM FACTION WILL NOT RELINQUISH PORTFOLIO

TA041347Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 4 Oct 78 TA

[From the Midday Newsreel]

[Text] The La'am movement continues to view the commerce, industry and tourism portfolio as a portfolio belonging to it as a member in the coalition and the Likud. In the wakeof Minister Horowitz' resignation last week the issue of the successor to this position arises. For the time being it was decided not to deal with this matter in the La'am institutions. Correspondent for party affairs Amnon Nadav reports: [begin recording]

The La'am members continue to view MK Yiga'el Horowitz as their candidate for the position of commerce, industry and tourism minister. His resignation last week was and is a final resignation but the La'am members prefer at the moment to wait for developments in the negotiations with Egypt in the coming weeks, hoping that these will bring about a solution to the problem. In case difficulties arise, God forbid, in the negotiations with Egypt, the reason for Horowitz' resignation may be annuled. In the event the negotiations with Egypt progress and it is possible to see that Horowitz' fears with regard to the implications of the agreement are without foundation, the La'am members will then try to persuade Horowitz to return to the Commerce, Industry and Tourism Ministry. At any rate, according to their decision the La'am members continue to identify with Horowitz' struggle, but no possibility of a withdrawal from the coalition or the Likud has been discussed.

MK Zalman Shoval told me that the movement has accepted his position, that the ministry which the La'am still views as belonging to it, should not be quickly manned. MK Yiga'el Horowitz continues to be the movement's chief candidate for the position of head of this ministry and in the coming days the La'am will try to persuade the prime minister to accept the waiting position requested by La'am. MK Shoval believes that the prime minister, who is also interested in Yiga'el Horowitz' return to the government, will indeed accept the La'am position. Nothing is left now but to wait for the results of the meeting between the La'am heads and Prime Minister Begin. [end recording]

DAYAN LEAVES FOR U.S. MEETINGS, MAKES STATEMENT

TA050624Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 5 Oct 78 TA

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan left this morning for the United States to participate in the UN General Assembly in New York. He will be going on to Washington next week to head the Israeli delegation in the talks with Egypt.

Dayan said on his departure that the Israeli and Egyptian delegations in the peace talks would deal solely with issues existing between the two countries, namely, the military components of the agreement and the nature of peace. He also said that since the Camp David talks no new problems have arisen in the contacts between Israel and the United States.

Further on Statement

TA050625Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 5 Oct 78 TA

[From the Morning Newsreel]

[Text] Political correspondent Shalom Qital was at the airport when Foreign Minister Dayan departed for the United States. [begin recording]

[Dayan] The schedule, as it looks now, is that I will meet with the secretary of state and take part in the discussion at the UN General Assembly. Then, on 12 October I will go to Washington together with the other members of the delegation to the negotiations with Egypt. This is in addition to a number of meetings with the media. This schedule does not include the addition of further unexpected factors--something that could happen. For example, I do not know what will happen in the talk with the secretary of state. The secretary of state may tell me things in connection with the talks that would necessitate my return to Israel for consultations. However, no hint of that has been received by us and, therefore, for the time being, I presume that this will not happen, and I will remain in the United States after my speech at the UN General Assembly on 9 October. After Yom Kippur I will go to Washington to deal with the talks there.

[Qital] Moshe Dayan, head of the Israeli delegation, does not yet know who the members of his delegation will be. This, he says, will be decided at the cabinet session on Sunday. On what is to be expected at the talks in Washington he says:

[Dayan] What is to be expected at the moment are negotiations for a peace agreement, a peace treaty with Egypt, and with Egypt only. As far as we know, the delegation we shall be sitting with is the Egyptian delegation and the subject, therefore, will be the Israeli-Egyptian subject. Basically, this is a military issue, linked to its military components, and the component of the nature of peace. These two things are the main things. After all, the difficult decisions adopted by Israel were on the premise that Egypt is indeed ready for a complete peace and a full normalization of relations, and this has to find expression in the agreement that is to be reached between us and Egypt.

For this reason, these two issues, on the one hand, the entire military complex that is linked to the withdrawal, and on the other hand, the security and the Egyptian commitments--the bilateral commitments, but as far as we are concerned, the Egyptian ones--to facilitate reaching an agreement, a complete peace treaty whose components will insure a normalization, are the two main subjects. [end recording]

PRIME MINISTER DISCUSSES PROPAGANDA, CENSORSHIP

LD042104Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1000 GMT 4 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpt] At a meeting with the officials, managers and editors of the National Iranian Radio and Television Organization [NIRTO] this morning, Prime Minister Ja'far Sharif-Emami described the government's views with regard to propaganda, censorship and freedom of expression.

At the outset, and noting the importance of radio and television and publicity, the prime minister said: Bearing in mind the overall policies which were declared when the government was presented to the Majlis, the government wants to bring about an open atmosphere so that the people's views and ideas are reflected in a fully free and open manner. The prime minister said: In my view, we should refrain from adopting an attitude of censorship or saying something this way or that way and not saying it at all. One point should be borne in mind, however; namely, that certain topics should be presented in such a way as not to create false and wrong impressions with the audience. Truth must be told and shown, but it should not be presented in such a way that might lead to wrong conclusions. Alluding to the fact that we are in a sensitive situation, the prime minister said--in connection with telling the truth--that in the first place the country's interest should be borne in mind. You know, he said, there is a very sensitive situation prevailing in the country. We should try to guide the people's thinking in the direction of the country's interest.

Addressing the managers of the radio and television, the prime minister said: There is no question of personality in any way whatsoever, or of something being said for or against any individual. Rather, we should try to bear in mind the country's interests. In all our action, utterances and conduct we should bear the country's interest in mind. Continuing his remarks, the prime minister referred to the specialist nature of this media profession and the job of the media. He said: To save the employees of the radio and television from internal problems we are planning to launch a series of welfare measures. Explaining the point, Sharif-Emami said these welfare measures will not be confined to the radio and television employees, for they are intended for all government employees. Stressing the fact that housing has caused many problems for everybody, the prime minister said: We have found solutions to the housing problem. These will be made public by the information minister, and everyone can benefit from the facilities envisioned.

At this point NIRTO officials, managers and editors brought up their questions and proposals. Regarding the proposal on forming a trade union for NIRTO employees, the prime minister said: I attach a particular importance to this proposal because I believe you should have an organization to help you not only in the material sense but also in the moral sense. Regarding the importance of forming such a trade union, the prime minister said: When you get together and hold discussions, the outcome of your discussions will certainly be more mature and careful than when you arrive at a decision on your own. So I accept this proposal with the utmost sincerity.

The prime minister then stressed the need for improving the performance of radio and television and said: I want an organization fully capable and in control of its operations to be created to remain for the country forever.

At this point a person present at the meeting referred to discussions currently in progress in the country with regard to the future of the press and put a question to the prime minister about the future and the role of radio and television. He asked whether NIRTO will be a means of propaganda for the government in the future or a means to reflect the people's feelings as they are. In reply the prime minister said:

[Sharif-Emami--begin recording] As regards the point you raised about the press, I must state that we must within a period of time gradually change the situation of the press so that it can be independent, free and engaged in reflecting the people's views and aspirations. To achieve this, I assure you, the government will endeavor to secure every form of freedom for the press. Of course, a transitional period may be also accompanied by certain reactions, such as certain excesses that might occur on the part of the press. However, we are patient; we have forebearance; we can tolerate and overlook. As you have seen recently, the papers had in fact turned into an organ of publicity against the government. Even though my colleagues put pressure on me and told me to do this or that about the situation, I told them to be patient. These are reactions to the situation of the past, manifesting themselves as forms of release now. I am confident, however, that with time a balance will be established. I want nothing better than to see our newspapers trusted by the people--to see the people interested in reading the papers, to see the people convinced that what they read in them is true.

For example, a few days ago apparently the papers were told or advised not to write anything about the strikes in the country. Why shouldn't they write about strikes? Well, the people themselves know what is going on. Why shouldn't you write? If you do not write about them, the BBC will say it for you. If our radio doesn't broadcast it, the BBC will. So why shouldn't you yourselves make it public? The people should trust your radio broadcast. They should believe that what you say is true, so they don't have to listen to someone else's radio. This can be achieved only when these unwarranted considerations are set aside. You should realize that I am, indeed, fully interested in seeing that the Iranian Radio and Television Organization is something that the people believe in, are interested in and trust in. This can be achieved when you reflect things as they really are--the truth. Not only am I interested in this but I appeal to you to do this. Of course, as I said, bear in mind the country's interests. There are certain topics, which you know better than I do, that shouldn't be presented in such a way as to bring about adverse consequences, but at the same time you should tell the truth. This is something that, as I said, concerns your professional specialization. I cannot comment on such things. What I am interested in is to see that our radio is a national radio--a radio trusted by the people, a radio the people like to listen to, a radio people eagerly switch on when it broadcasts the news. It should be a radio that the people want. It should be a radio welcomed by the people, not a radio which is switched off as soon it is broadcasting the news. This is something you should bring about. This is within your control and within your professional expertise. For this reason, whatever we can do to secure freedom of the press we will do. I am sure you can yourselves judge the difference between the newspapers today and several months ago. Of course, they also create some problems for us as well. But we will not get upset. We will be patient. We appeal to them in a friendly spirit to bear certain considerations in mind.

There is no question of writing this or writing that or writing little of this and more of that. I don't want any of this. We would like them themselves to realize what is in the country's interests. There is no question of individuals. If they have anything to write against me, write it, by all means. There is nothing wrong in this. If it is true, then I must correct myself. If it is not true, the people themselves will judge and realize what is what. So these are certain problems which will be automatically resolved in the course of time. We need to be patient a little bit. I must stress again, however, that we want our papers to be truly national papers and truthful and trusted by the people. The same applies to the radio and the television. If you have certain news reports, I have issued instructions that these be made available. Do not hide anything. Why should you conceal things? There has been a strike, so say so. It has later been resolved, so say so. There is nothing to be concerned about. All I am saying is that you should bear in mind not to provoke others to stage strikes. Otherwise, it is quite wrong not to write anything about it. It should be written. The people should be informed of the strike and also the fact that following negotiations the issue has been resolved. So you should reflect both sides of the issue.

DOCTORS' STRIKE IN SOME HOSPITALS REPORTED

LD041238Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1000 GMT 4 Oct 78 LD

[Text] In addition to the current strikes by workers in several companies and government organizations and [words indistinct] in the private sector, today, quite suddenly and unexpectedly, news was received of a doctors' strike at several medical centers. The publication of this news causes anxiety, since doctors throughout the world, because of the sensitive nature of their profession and its close link with humanitarian principles, basically do not strike. Even if this does happen, the strike follows strict rules. Our correspondents have gone to several hospitals to prepare reports on the strike situation of the hospital workers, doctors, nurses and assistants. According to the news we received, strikes are probably in progress in Pahlavi, Sina and [word indistinct] hospitals. We will inform our listeners after we receive reports and accurate information on the situation.

Additional Strikes, Slowdowns

LD041734Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1600 GMT 4 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpts] While there were discussions in many quarters today regarding the government's decisions last night about improving the lot of government employees, work slowdowns and strikes continued in several parts of the country and in several government agencies and private sector enterprises. The Iran Telecommunications Company employees continued their strike today despite the government decision last night to introduce a new schedule for working conditions as proposed by the company.

According to reports, 40 doctors in two hospitals in Tehran are on strike. It is said that the strike by doctors took place earlier and that there was no strike today. It should be reported, however, that workers in the service side of the Pahlavi and [word indistinct] hospitals have gone on strike causing problems and confusion for the patients, especially at the Pahlavi hospital.

Evening papers tonight meanwhile carry reports on several strikes in Tehran. According to ETTELA'AT postal workers, strikes by a number of workers at the Tavanir company, the tobacco monopoly, and workers in two hospitals, as reported earlier, and a strike by national insurance organization employees continue.

Meanwhile, the Majlis Committee for Petitions today investigated the demands by Tehran oil refinery workers. Following the meeting it was said that the 25-day strike has been broken.

COMMISSION TO RELEASE POLITICAL PRISONERS PLANNED

LD042036Y Tehran in English to Europe 1930 GMT 4 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpt] Tehran's afternoon newspaper, KAYHAN, has headlined today's edition by quoting the Minister of Justice Mohammad Baheri as saying that a new commission for the release of political prisoners will be established with the collaboration of the bar association. The statement came after the talks between the ministry and the bar association members to discuss the national issue.

MEASURES FOR CIVIL SERVANTS' LOANS ADOPTED

LD031920Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1800 GMT 3 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Our correspondent, Fayezeh Puya, reported from the prime minister's office a few moments ago that the cabinet, at its meeting tonight, adopted certain decisions with regard to housing loans for civil servants.

According to these decisions, the government employees whose total salaries and bonuses do not exceed 30,000 rials per month will be granted 1.7 million rials housing loans at 4 percent interest rate for Tehran and at 3 percent interest rate for the provinces. The employees whose total salaries and bonuses are between 30,000 and 50,000 rials per month will be granted 3 million rials in housing loans at 6 percent interest rate for Tehran and 5 percent for the provinces.

Maximum repayment period for Tehran will be 15 years and for the provinces 20 years. Special arrangements will also be introduced for employees whose total salaries and bonuses exceed 50,000 rials per month. Government agencies and ministries concerned will shortly work out the details of the manner in which the decision will be implemented and identify the authorized banks which will handle the matter. Obviously, priority will be given in granting loans to those employees who are married and who have had longer service records. Meanwhile, arrangements have been made to gear up all the country's productive units to serve the building industry activity.

BANGLADESH

PRESIDENT ZIA PAYS OFFICIALS VISIT TO ROMANIA

For Bucharest Domestic Service coverage of the official visit of President Ziaur Rahman to the Socialist Republic of Romania, see the Romania section of the 4 October and subsequent issues of the Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

INDIA

MRS GANDHI TO BE ALLOWED TO VISIT BRITAIN

BK031554Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 3 Oct 78 BK

[Text] A Delhi court, where Mrs Gandhi is facing trial in the jeeps case, today granted her a conditional permission to leave the country on a 10-day visit to Britain from the 10th of next month. The additional session judge, Mr J.D. Jain, who imposed the set of conditions, directed her to give within a week an undertaking that the conditions will be honored. The conditions include that Mrs Gandhi should notify her address where she could be contacted during her stay in Britain. The judge's order stipulated that she would return home by the 20th of next month and could visit any other country by way of stopover either way.

GANDHI UNDECIDED WHETHER TO CONTEST ELECTION

BK300850Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 30 Sep 78 BK

[Excerpt] The Congress-I president, Mrs Gandhi, has said that she has not yet made up her mind to contest any by-election to the Lok Sabha. She was replying to a question at a news conference in Shillong yesterday. Mrs Gandhi also said without elaborating that the Congress and the Congress-I are coming together.

JATTI ATTENDS PRC NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION IN DELHI

BK011046Y Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 1 Oct 78 BK

[Text] In New Delhi, the vice president, Mr B.D. Jatti, attended the anniversary celebrations of the founding of China at the Chinese Embassy yesterday. This is the first time that the Government of India has been represented at such a high level at the national day celebrations of China.

VAJPAYEE HOLDS MEETINGS WITH COUNTERPARTS IN NEW YORK

More on Huang Hua Talks

BK301058Y Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 30 Sep 78 BK

[Text] The external affairs minister, Mr Vajpayee, has said that he and the Chinese foreign minister, Mr Huang Hua, had expressed the desire that all problems, including the border issue between China and India, be settled on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence.

In an interview in New York, he said both of them spoke about it during their conversation at the United Nations on Wednesday [27 September]. Mr Vajpayee said Mr Huang Hua appreciated India's efforts to build bridges of understanding with Pakistan, Bangladesh and Nepal. The external affairs minister said that Mr Huang Hua had assured him that China is interested in maintaining peace in the region.

Addresses Nonalined Group

BK0309444Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 3 Oct 78 BK

[Text] External Affairs Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee told the meeting of the foreign ministers of nonalined countries in New York that bilateral problems should not be allowed to vitiate the solidarity of the nonalined movement. He said nonalined countries should make a resolute effort to replace conflict by cooperation. Tension arising out of mutual differences should be diffused by following the fundamental principles of the movement.

Mr Vajpayee stressed the need of coordinating the action of the nonalined countries at the present session of the United Nations General Assembly. The foreign ministers' meeting was held under the chairmanship of Sri Lanka Foreign Minister A.C. Hameed. Later, in a communique, the ministers condemned the racist regime of South Africa for its attempt to hold elections in Namibia unilaterally and install a puppet regime. The meeting decided to admit the South-West Africa People's Organization as a full-fledged member of the nonalined movement. SWAPO will be the 88th member of the group. The ministers expressed full support to the recent declaration by the group of 77 on the establishment of a new economic order.

Mr Vajpayee exchanged views on international and bilateral relations with U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. He told Mr Vance that India has no intention of entering into an arms race but it has to look after its defense needs.

Mr Vajpayee had half an hour meeting with Pakistan adviser on Foreign Affairs Agha Shahi. Mr Hameed told Mr Vajpayee that relations between the two countries have markedly improved after elections in the two countries.

Mr Vajpayee later left for New Delhi to attend the meeting of the general body of the Janata parliamentary party. He is to return to New York on Saturday to address the General Assembly.

DEFENSE MINISTER ON MODERNIZATION OF AIR FORCE

BK0116044Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 1 Oct 78 BK

[Text] The defense minister, Mr Jagjivan Ram, has said that the Indian Air Force is being modernized. Talking to newsmen in New Delhi today on the eve of the Air Force Week, he said the old aircraft will be replaced by modern ones. Among the aircraft listed for replacement are Canberras and Hunters.

The defense minister said that proposals from three countries--Sweden, France and Britain--to purchase new aircraft are under consideration. The government will take a decision on one of these proposals shortly. The merit of the aircraft will be the main consideration in taking a decision, he added. The defense minister disclosed that a decision has also been taken to acquire the technology from the manufacturers supplying the aircraft for the Indian Air Force. They will be called upon to give an undertaking to manufacture the components in India and to buy some of these from us.

In reply to a question, the defense minister said that the Indian Air Force will be providing training facilities to service personnel from Iraq, Zambia and Nigeria.

Replying to another question, Mr Jagjivan Ram said that the defense of the country is paramount and the policy of modernizing the armed forces is not contrary to the policy of peace, especially with our neighbors. Describing the Indian Air Force as one of the best in the world, the defense minister said that it has done commendable work in providing relief to the flood-hit people in West Bengal.

OFFICIAL ON TANK PRODUCTION, NEW ARMS BUYING TERMS

BK300905Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 30 Sep 78 BK

[Text] An improved version of the Vijayanta tank is being developed in the country. The design is being prepared by the research and development wing of the Defense Ministry.

This information was given by the union minister of state for defense, Prof Sher Singh, in Madras. He said that in future if India buys an item of defense prodution from some countries, they will also have to buy something from us. A clause to this effect will be added in future agreements. This principle will also hold good in negotiations now going on to find a suitable replacement for the Canberra and Hunter aircraft.

PAKISTAN

VIOLENT RIOTING BY BHUTTO SUPPORTERS IN LAHORE

OW021729Y Paris AFP in English 1727 GMT 2 Oct 78 OW

[Excerpt] Lahore, 2 Oct (AFP)--Violent rioting by supporters of jailed former Prime Minister Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto broke out here late today after two pro-Bhutto demonstrators tried to burn themselves to death in the Punjabi capital.

Police rapidly intervened and rushed the two severely burned demonstrators to hospital But they failed to control a large crowd of supporters of Mr Bhutto, who was sentenced to death in March for plotting the murder of a political opponent while in office. Demonstrators set fire to vehicles and stoned security forces which riposted with tear gas. Rioters also looted several stores and ransacked a hotel in the populous Anarkali District. Late in the evening, the rioting was spread over five square miles of the city.

MINISTER ELAHI WARNS OPPOSITION AGAINST 'LAWLESSNESS'

BK040845Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0743 GMT 4 Oct 78 BK

[Text] Rawalpindi, Oct 4 (AFP)--A man who attempted self-immolation last Monday to protest the sentencing to death of former Prime Minister Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto died last night of burns in Lahore, capital of Punjab Province, newspapers reported today.

Pervaiz Khokhar, a Christian member of Bhutto's Pakistan Peoples Party [PPP], had set himself afire on a busy thoroughfare and was taken to hospital in a serious condition. Three other party men who made similar attempts in the past few days are in hospitals in Lahore and Rawalpindi.

The party is agitating for the release of Mr Bhutto who is awaiting the outcome of his appeal to the Supreme Court against a death sentence passed on him by the Lahore High Court for plotting a political assassination 4 years ago. Scores of PPP workers have been arrested over the past few weeks and several flogged in jail on the orders of military courts which convicted them for violation of a martial law ban on demonstrations and political activity in public.

Meanwhile, Pakistan's Minister for Political Affairs Chaudhry Zahur Elahi today threatened "severest" action if the Pakistan Peoples Party "does not desist from the path of violence and lawlessness." He said the government had not yet thought of banning the party but added if the PPP persisted with "hooliganism" then it "should be banned."

About reports of attempted self-immolation, the minister said all these people were "hirelings" and that poor people were being "bribed" for the purpose. He said the government had decided to pay compensation to shopkeepers whose shops were looted last Monday in Lahore when PPP men went on a rampage burning about a dozen vehicles and damaging public and private property.

The Supreme Court hearing of Mr Bhutto's appeal is expected to be concluded during the current month.

PPP VIOLENCE AT MULTAN AFTER BHUTTO DAUGHTER DETAINED

BK041728Y Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 4 Oct 78 BK

[Text] According to a press note issued by the district magistrate of Multan, an order of the Punjab government under the maintenance of the public order ordinance directing Miss Benazir Bhutto's detention in Rawalpindi was [word indistinct] when she arrived in Multan airport today. She was flown to Rawalpindi.

The press note says about 2,000 People's Party workers who had assembled to listen to her address became violent when she did not appear. They started hurling stones injuring an ASI [assistant suprintendent inspector] and two constables. When the crowd refused to disperse peacefully the police used two shells of teargas and resorted to mild lathi [baton] charges. The dispersing crowd stoned a police post and burnt its record. They also damaged a gas main and set the leaking gas on fire which was immediately put out.

The press note says 16 miscreants were apprehended on the spot. They will be proceeded under the law. It said the situation is fully under control and complete normalcy prevails in the city.

POLITICAL ACCOUNTABILITY TO END 31 MARCH 1979

BK031720Y Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 3 Oct 78 BK

[Text] The government has decided that the process of accountability should end by the 31st of March next, so that it does not affect preparations for the general election by October 1979. This was stated by the federal minister for political affairs, Chaudhry Zahur Elahi, at a news conference in Islamabad this afternoon.